PETROL
by Day and Night
MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

Send for Motor Cycle List.
B. S. A. Machines just received
J. H. 3-speed free engine at Rs. 700.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
Dealers in quality goods.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

VOL. III. NO 212 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
SAILING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about	Steamers	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
SUNDAY,				
Sept.				
12th "	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
19th "	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
26th "	Maloja ..	12500	....	..
3rd Oct,	Salsette ..	6000	....	..
10th "	Arabia ..	8000	....	..
17th "	Karmala ..	9000	....	..
24th "	Moldavia ..	6000	....	..
31st "	Caledonia ..	10000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p. m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The Marseilles Special Sleeping Car train in connection with the Company's steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the visé of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA & NEW ZEALAND.

Those Steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to:—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4628	27th Aug.	9th Sept
Kamakura Maru	T. Kawabara	6126	11th Sept.	23rd Sept
Mowori Maru ..	S. Kushibiki	3773	17th Sept.	29th Sept.
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5348	29th Sept	11th Oct

For Freight apply to:—

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.
York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600
Incorporated in Japan.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN. via Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Inaho Maru....	T. Wakazawa	3939	28th Aug.	9th Sept.
Shinkoku Maru..	Ayabe	3836	13th Sept.	24th Sept.
Saigon Maru...	T. Watanabe	4538	27th Sept.	8th Oct.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI.
Agents, Osaka Shosen Kaisha,
Sukhadwalla Building,
Ravelin Street.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, **Bath**-room Fittings, etc.

Zymole Trokeys will stop that hacking cough and restore your voice to its natural tone. They are the greatest throat relief on the market. B-16

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about
			1915.
City of Glasgow ..	A & C	6545	Sept. 20th
City of London ..	A & C	9660	Oct. 11th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 25th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7700	Nov. 15th

SAILINGS 1915.
HOMEWARD.

Steamer.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Cairo ..	A C	7700	...	15th Sept.

FARES.	1st. class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	832	420	630
London via Marseilles	636	1,053	488	790
Liverpool	800	900	488	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	942	...	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees Hospital Nurses. Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE
For further particulars regarding freight
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customerrs and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00 000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing Date	Time Route.
"LINGA"	2,185	Sunday 5th September.	*Direct

*On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail.)

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons, sailing on Friday, the 10th Sept., calling at Karachi, Muscat, Bushire Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Slow Mail)

S. S. "BARODA" 3,122 tons sailing on Friday the 10th September, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "DILWARA" 5378 tons sailing on or about 5th September calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoabay and Durban.

FOR LONDON.

S. S. "BERBERA," 4,352 tons, sailing from Bombay about the 15th September. One class only. Special fare Rs. 510. Limited accommodation.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

6th September, 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd week in Sept*

*Will not call at Marseilles, but proceed direct to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	630
Bombay to Cairo	425	666
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	553	807
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	945
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	600	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1433

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM. & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

PARSEE NEW YEAR
ORDERS ARE NOW REGISTERED
AT
FELICE CORNAGLIA
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY—POONA.

Telegrams:—CORNAGLIA. 'Phone No. 42.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26 81 400
Capital Paid-Up	Rs. 13,14,737
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,50,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi Sargodha Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of all stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to—

SETH GHARIBDAS
Manager

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan).
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 19,690,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Lioyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	
Darien (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Mukden	Shanghai
Harbin	Newchwang	Sidney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Peking	Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1 00 000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N IGARASHI, Manager
Post Box No. 227.
Hornby Road Fort Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 108 & 1439

WHEN IS A WATCH CHEAP?

The movement of the watch that will give trustworthy service for a life-time is the watch that is cheap in the economic sense. Here value and price coincide in meaning because value is realised in price and price becomes the measure of value.

So-called cheap watches, flashily cased, containing highly polished movements with an ostentatious display of jewels (?) of indifferent character, and to sell at cut prices are dear at any price. Watches of this character soon need replacing, becoming thereby a recurring drain on one's resources.

It is economy to spend Rs. 50 on one watch that will give you of its best for 15 to 20 years: but it is not economy to spend Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 at about Rs. 10 per year on 15 to 20 or may be 30 common Watches for the same period.

WALTHAM WATCHES

sell at a fair price and those offered by us under our name-guarantee with the addition of the WALTHAM name can be depended upon as watches which will last a life-time.

The following watches of the WALTHAM manufacture are now offered by us:

WALTHAM POCKET WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movemnet fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring, folding into one piece, dust-proof case with screw bezel.

Nickel Rs. 35. Silver Rs. 45

WALTHAM WRIST WATCH

High Grade Jewelled lever movement fitted with compensated balance and brequet hairspring in double domed and flush fitting case with hinged lugs and one piece strap

Silver Rs. 47-8.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.
JEWELLERS & WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38 Bisaopegate London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan (Sumatra)	Manila
Calcutta	Singapore	Cebu
Madras	Malacca	Hoilo
Rangoon	Kwala-Lumpur	Hong-Kong
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Canton
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Bangkok	Tientsin
Penang	Batavia	Tsingtau
Puket	Sourabaya	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
		Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Post Box No. 84. Agent.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1 00 00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW
Manager

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta) Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balance up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273 Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Take Zymole Trokeys for your cough. They will stop it by soothing the irritated membrane of the throat. Hoarseness is relieved and the throat strengthened. B-24

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is repaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

COMMERCIAL VEHICLES.—Six 3½ ton F. I. A. T. Chassis, suitable for LORRY, VAN or PASSENGER work, available for delivery in September.
Orders are now being booked for these famous Vehicles, which are similar to those supplied to the British, French, Russian and Indian Governments.
Further particulars from the—
SOLE AUTHORIZED FIAT AGENTS,
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
Elphinstone Circle, and Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

LOST opposite Bombay Gymkhana a MINIATURE YORKSHIRE TERRIER, answering to name of (TRIXIE). Reward of Rs. 50 to anyone returning same to 5, Club Road, Byculla.

A PARISIENNE LADY open to give tuitions to European and Parsi ladies in French conversation and literature. Apply "PARISIENNE," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1681

D. C. BOTTLEWALLA, Furniture Merchant undertakes the sale, hire and purchase of furniture on the most favourable terms.
48, Apollo Street, Fort, opp. Liptons. 1548

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 60, Esplanade Road. 832

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona. Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping & Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas, Laldas, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. 535

WANTED.

WANTED by Oct. 1st Lady Graduate to teach Mathematics in the F. A. and Entrance Classes of the Kinnaird High School, Lahore. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply to the PRINCIPAL. 793

WANTED—A Superintendent of Police for Poonch State on a salary of Rs. 250 a month. Only experienced and thoroughly qualified candidates need apply up to 10th September, to—
BHAGAT SINGH SARDAR BAHADUR,
Wazir of Poonch (Kashmir).
Poonch, 12th August, 1915. 810

WANTED Applicants for employment as temporary ASSISTANT SANITARY ENGINEERS in the Madras Public Works Department. Applications should be accompanied by the following particulars together with copies of testimonials:—
1. Name of Applicant.
2. Date of birth.
3. Places of education.
4. Examinations passed.
5. Present and past employment with particulars of pay drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.

The salary of the appointments will be Rs. 300 each a month. Only men possessing the requisite Engineering qualifications and experience of Sanitary works need apply. Applications should be sent direct to THE SANITARY ENGINEER TO GOVERNMENT, Chepauk, Madras, on or before the 10th September, 1915.
S. B. MURRAY,
600 Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

WANTED.—1. EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE ENGINEERS for employment in the Hyderabad Public Works Department for a period of about five years on a salary of Hyderabad Rs. 700 per mensem plus allowances.
2. Applications should contain the following particulars:—
(1) Date of birth.
(2) Places where educated.
(3) Examinations passed.
(4) Whether applicant knows Urdu or Telugu.
(5) Particulars of previous employment together with the salaries drawn, period of each appointment and reasons for its termination.
3. Applications together with copies of testimonials, should reach the Undersigned by the 30th of September, 1915.
4. Hyderabad Rs. 118 are approximately equal to B. G. Rs. 100.
A. T. MACKENZIE,
Chief Engineer,
804 P. W. Department.

WANTED.

ENGLISHWOMAN, wishing to return to India about end of October, would give services in return for passage or part passage. Apply to "VOYAGE", Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1665

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a SHOP ASSISTANT or GENERAL CLERK by a Parsi gentleman. Willing to start on a moderate salary. Good references. Apply to "PARSI," Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 813

WANTED a L. M. E. and L. E. E. of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, with some experience. Pay Rs. 75 to 100, according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials to
HON. GENERAL MANAGER,
Prem Maha Vidyalaya, Brindaban
900 (Muttra).

WANTED.—An ESTIMATOR and QUANTITY SURVEYOR for building work. Pay Rs. 60. Apply with copies of testimonials and full particulars to—
E. M. DUGGAN,
B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Poona District.
Executive Engineer's Office, P. D.,
Poona, 31st August, 1915. 1663

WANTED IMMEDIATELY A EUROPEAN Medical Officer for the Manipur State, Assam. Must be fully qualified. Salary Rs. 700 per month, with free furnished quarters and travelling allowance at Government rates. Apply, stating age and qualifications, to the undersigned.
J. C. HIGGINS, I.C.S.,
Vice-President, Manipur State Darbar,
601 Imphal, Manipur State, Assam.

WANTED for MATERNITY HOSPITAL opening Oct., a EUROPEAN LABOUR WARD SISTER, (C. M. B. preferred), Rs. 105—10—Rs. 125, with quarters and board.
Two EUROPEAN WARD SISTERS, Rs. 80 with quarters and board. Apply with copies of diplomas and three recent testimonials to THE LADY SUPERINTENDENT, Dufferin Hospital, Karachi. 801

WANTED a CHIEF VETERINARY OFFICER for Gwalior Army Gwalior Central India, an Experienced Graduate of Bombay Veterinary College, strong in English, with sufficient knowledge of Hindi. Pay Rs. 150 to 200 p.m., according to qualifications.
Apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, before the 15th September, 1915, to—
THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL,
Gwalior Army,
803 Gwalior, C.I.

WANTED FOR LADY DUFFERIN HOSPITAL AT FORT SANDEMAN a trained Dai on Rs. 40 a month, with rent free quarter and fees for maternity cases at rates varying according to the income of patients.
A Christian Lady sweeper convert excepted) and one who has passed Compounder's Examination will be given preference, and will get an extra allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.
Apply stating caste, age and qualifications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned), to the
POLITICAL AGENT IN ZHOB,
Fort Sandeman,
901 Baluchistan.

WANTED a CHIEF AGENT for each of the three Divisions of Bombay Presidency for one of the very best of the indigenous Life Insurance companies of Calcutta on liberal rate of commission and office allowance. The Company in its last Valuation declared a reversionary bonus of Rs. 12-8-0 per thousand per annum to the policy-holders. None need apply who has no previous sound experience of life insurance business canvassing and organizing. Selected candidates if authorised to receive money in behalf of the Company shall have to deposit security of rupees five hundred in G. P. Notes or in deposit receipt of a Bank.
Apply immediately with records of previous experience to the SECRETARY, Post Box No. 436, Calcutta G. P. O. 1644

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT WANTED.—Applications are invited to reach the undersigned's Office not later than 15th September, for the Post of Superintendent of the Office of the Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior. Experience in Traffic Working and Office Routine and ability to control Office hands, essential. Preference will be given to a man well up in Rates Work.
Age, qualifications, pay expected and present salary to be stated in application which must be accompanied by copies of certificates which will not be returned.
The successful applicant will be required to join on 1st November, 1915.
Pay according to qualifications, up to Rs. 100 p.m.
B. LAWRENCE,
600 Manager, G. L. Railway, Gwalior.

AN ASSISTANT ENGINEER is required for the Alwar P. W. D., on the following terms:—
1. Pay Rs. 400 rising by biennial increments of Rs. 50 p.m., on approved service, subject to a maximum of Rs. 800.
2. Appointment to be permanent and will be governed by State Rules in every respect.
3. Security equal to 3 months salary to be deposited in the Treasury within one year of confirmation, after completion of a probationary period of 6 months.
4. Security will be liable to confiscation in case of quitting appointment without sanction.
None but qualified Engineers need apply who have had at least 5 years' practical experience on Roads and Buildings.
Applicants must submit their application in their own hand-writing and must attach copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Preference will be given to Indians and applicants must state their name in full, age and caste. Applications will be received upto the 15th September 1915.
STATE ENGINEER,
Alwar.

WANTED.

WANTED from 1st November a flat, two bed rooms, sitting and dining room. Electric lights, fans and modern conveniences essential. Locality within or near Fort preferred Apply 'X' Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 920

WANTED a FIRST CLASS MISTRY for foundation work in water, one accustomed to employ divers. Apply with testimonials, stating pay required to the Executive Engineer, Thana District. 1697

WANTED—Employment as PROOF-READER. Familiar with law-terms. Those appreciating correct work need only write to Box No. 519, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1694

WANTED two Indian CHAUFFEURS. They must be good mechanics and teetotalers. Apply with certificates, stating age, caste, and qualifications to the KHANGI KARBHARI, BARODA. 1696

WANTED.—Respectable firms desiring to be represented by LOCAL AGENTS in a progressive Native State. Good reference supplied. Write with full details to "LOCAL AGENTS," c/o. "The Bombay Chronicle." 1692

WANTED—GARDENING EXPERT for a short period to plan and lay out a few Gardens in Bansda State. State qualification and terms. Applications with testimonials to the PRIVATE SECRETARY to the RAJASAHEB of BANSDA via Billimoria. 1633

WANTED a GOVERNESS capable of teaching upto the Matriculation standard a Hindu girl aged 11 years and a boy aged 7 years. Both children can talk in English and Hindi though their mother tongue is Gujarati. Apply stating terms to C. M. Thacker, Barrister, Raipur C. P. 1598

WANTED for the HUBLI MUNICIPAL Water Works a second class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, competent to take charge of Worthington pumps and jewell filters. Pay Rs. 40-5-60. Persons with the necessary qualifications need only apply. Application with testimonials should be sent to the undersigned before the 1st Octobre 1915.
S. N. GUTTAL,
Chairman Managing Committee,
Hubli Municipality.
Hubli, 25th August, 1915.

FOR SALE.

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 7, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1573

TO LET—Offices on Apollo Street at moderate rents. Apply sharp to RAJA BAHADUR SHIVLAL MOTILAL. 1649

FOR SALE.—Two-seater, splendid "LITTLE" CAR, 20 H.-P., 4 Cyl. complete. Can easily carry five. Apply J., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

TO BE LET—First floor of Mistry Building, Kalbadevi Road, Westerly facing, Tile flooring and gas fitting complete. Rent moderate. Apply sharp B. J. MISTRY. 1693

FOR SALE.—To dissolve partnership a complete working Ginning Factory of 52 Gins, Offices, Store-room, Engineer's House, Servants' Quarters, etc., at Akot in Berar. The Factory can be seen and price settled by personal interview with SETH KHINVRAJ DAMODARDAS, Akot (Berar). 1685

TO BE LET

TO BE LET—1st floor of MARINE HOUSE at New Marine Lanes. No. 21 Apply GROUND FLOOR 1661

TO LET—Suite of rooms suitable for 2 bachelors or married couple with or without Board. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 781

TO BE LET—A convenient BUNGALOW at the foot of the Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum. Apply to GOCULDAS DEWJI next bungalow." 1675

TO LET.—Poona, a nice Bungalow, 21, Napier Road, till the end of November. Rent Rs. 225 or near offer. Apply COOPER, House Agent, Elphinstone Road, Poona. 1686

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder, Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road; Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125 Apply
MANAGER,
1657 Watson's Annexe.

TO LET—Half flat excellently furnished consisting of Drawing room, Dining room, large bedroom, smaller bedroom, Bath room, and W. C., Kitchen, E. Lights and fans. Rent Rs. 150 per mensem. Apply to Box No. 525, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 780

TO LET.—Varsova, Off Andheri Station, a beautiful sea-side place, splendidly equipped upper storied Bungalow, fully furnished 6 bed rooms, drawing room, dining room, electric lights, and water supply. Beautiful Garden all around. A regular Chateau in that district, suited for large family of European Chummery. To be let to Parsees or Europeans only. Apply BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Meadow Street, Bombay. 1680

NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of The Indian Companies Act 1913
and
In the matter of JOST'S ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED and REDUCED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition has been presented to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for confirming a resolution of the above Company for reducing its Capital from Rupees three lakhs to Rupees two lakhs. A list of persons admitted to have been creditors of the Company on the 1st day of August, 1915, may be inspected at the offices of the Company at Apollo Street, Bombay, or at the office of Messrs. Little & Co. attorneys for the Company at the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay at any time during usual business hours on payment of the charge of Rupee one.
Any person who claims to have been on the last mentioned day and still to be a Creditor of the Company and who is not entered on the said list and claims to be so entered must on or before the 18th day of September 1915, send in his name and address and the particulars of his claim and the name and address of his attorneys (if any) to the undersigned at The Old Secretariat Apollo Street Bombay or in default thereof he will be precluded from objecting to the proposed reduction of Capital.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1915.
LITTLE & CO.
Attorneys for the said Company.

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF DINSHAW JEEVAJEE alias DINSHAW JEEVAJEE JASOOBHOY alias DINSHAW JEEVAJEE BHARUCHA of Bandra near Bombay Parsi ... Deceased

PURSUANT to section 320 of the Indian Succession Act X of 1865 and section 42 of the Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act XXVIII of 1866, NOTICE is hereby given that ALL PERSONS claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed deceased who died at Bandra, on or about the 29th day of March 1915 and Probate of whose Will dated 9th January 1906 having effect throughout the Province of Bombay was granted on the 14th day of August 1915 unto Dosibai Dinshawji Jasoobhoy the widow of the said deceased and Shapoorjee N. Chandabhoy and Hormazdyar C. Coyajee, three of the Executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned their Attorneys at No 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will hand over the estate to the persons entitled thereto, having regard to the claims of which they shall have then notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised.
And all PERSONS owing any debts to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said estate are hereby required forthwith to pay the amount owing by them or deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Attorneys for the abovenamed Executors.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
1674 Attorneys for the Executors.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our clients Messrs ABDUL KAYUM ALLIBHOY, IBRAHIM ALLIBHOY and ESMAILJI ALLIBHOY have agreed to purchase the undermentioned property from Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla Kt. Receiver in suit No. 1131 of 1913. Any person having any claim or interest into or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien possession, gift, inheritance, lease, easement maintenance or otherwise is hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Cook's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay within 7 days from the date hereof. At the expiration of such period the sale will be completed without any reference to any claims not made known as aforesaid and such claims if any shall be considered to have been waived.
SCHEDULE.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being on the north side of Chinch Bunder 1st Row in the registration Sub-District of Mandvi in the Island and town of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1100 square yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 271 New No. 1896 and 13-1894 and New Survey No. 4-3144 and 5-3144 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 3131 A(1) and 3131 A(2) Street Nos. 146-160 and 162 and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the east by a public road called Samuel Street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Deravasi Vaisa Osval and partly by the property of Mahmedbhai Raoji, on or towards the west by the property of Karim Pirmahomed and on the south by a public road called 1st Chinch Bunder Road.
Dated this 4th day of September, 1915.
PATELL & EZEKIEL.
1699 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Mysore Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 28th February 1915.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 27th August 1915 to 6th September 1915, both days inclusive.
By order of the Directors,
N. SIRUR & C.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th August 1915. 1576

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify that Mr. KARAMCHAND JAGJIWAN, who was in our service has resigned from the 1st instant.
VISSANJI KHIMJI & CO.
1691

NOTICES.

S.S. "LICHTENFELS" AND "MARIENFELS."

CONSIGNEES who have not yet forwarded to the undersigned full sets of Bills of Lading are hereby requested to do so without further delay.
Consignees who have lodged with the undersigned direct or through an Exchange Bank incomplete sets of Bills of Lading and who are unable to complete some are hereby directed to send, in lieu of missing Bills of Lading, a letter of Guarantee of Indemnity countersigned by their Bankers. This is necessary to obtain delivery of the Cargo.
Forms of the Letter of Guarantee can be obtained on application to the undersigned.
A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
Graham's Buildings,
1690 Bombay, 3rd September, 1915.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be closed on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881.
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 4th September, 1915.
1695

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1317.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWLS) AT CURRY ROAD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, on THURSDAY the 9th September 1915, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by public auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land with chawls and other buildings standing thereon formerly of Foras tenure but the Government assessment on which has now been redeemed, situate on the North side of Curry Road in the Island and Registration District of Bombay computed to contain by admeasurement 2,640 square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by property of Bai Javerbai, widow of Ramji Madhowji, on or towards the South by a strip of land belonging to the Corporation which is to be added to and will form part of the low-level road on the Northern side of Curry Road aforesaid, on or towards the East by property belonging to Bai Khatizabai, wife of Haji Ahmed Haji Abba and others and on or towards the West by property of Sorabji Dadabhoy Dubash, which said piece or parcel of land (with other ground adjoining) is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under new Survey Nos. 1/2672 and 3/2673 and the buildings thereon are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2413 (1), (2) and (3), Street Nos. 3, 3A and 3B, Curry Road, and which said premises are now in the possession and occupation of the vendors or their tenants and are more particularly described on the auction plan and thereon surrounded with a red boundary line.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, auction plan, apply to Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitor to the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay or to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th September, 1915.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS NOTICE OF SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT PACHORA.

The immoveable property known as the Nathu Lalji Ginning and Pressing Factory and belonging to the estate of the deceased Nathu Lalji, situate at Pachora in Khandesh District will be sold by public auction on the premises at 4 p.m. on SUNDAY, the 3rd October, 1915, under the direction of the Receivers of the said property appointed in High Court suit No. 765 of 1910.
Information as to particulars and conditions of sale etc., can be had at the office of Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, Solicitors for the Receivers at their office situate at Esplanade Road in Bombay.
GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the purchasers of Aniline Dyes of Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., sold by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., on 12th, 13th, 14th and 16th August, 1915, that they should pay up the amount of their bills in full and take delivery of their goods as per conditions of sale before 12th September, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to the Decree in Suit No. 49 of 1914 (Abdula Noor Mahomed Rehmabai, widow of Cassum Noor Mahomed) and in accordance with the directions contained in the Chamber Judge's Order, dated the 21st August, 1915, made in the said suit sealed tenders are invited within one week for the purchase of the following property belonging to the estate of the deceased Cassum Noor Mahomed till Monday the 6th September 1915.
The sealed tenders should be addressed to R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Receiver at his Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, and should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 in cash or cheque. If the tender is not accepted, the deposit will be returned.
PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.
FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land situate at Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,693 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 150-151, 95 and Collector's New Nos. 15357, 15361, 15292 and 14728, New Survey No. 3 and 4/1041.
SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land situate at Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 1,209 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 42, 95, 130, 150, 87, 133, 136, 149, 151, 218, and Collector's New Nos. a/15216, 15292, 15,329 15357, a/15284, 15338, 15340, 15356, 15359, 15730, 15754, Old Survey No. nil and new Survey Nos. 1 and 11/1041 and 2/1041.
THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Tocca land situate at Matunga in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 477 square yards be the same little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 121, 139, 37, Collector's new Nos. C/15319, 15343, 14765, Old Survey No. nil, New Survey No. 5 and 6/1041.
All the above-mentioned three pieces or parcels of land have been converted into one large plot situate at Matunga near Sheikh Misri Durgah at the foot of Antope Hill in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by actual admeasurement 3,207 square yards only or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and bounded on the East by a public passage, on the South by Government land, on the West partly by the property belonging to the Sheikh Misri Durgah and partly by the property belonging to Mahomed Syed Garapkar and on the North by the property belonging to the said Mahomed Syed Garapkar and on the said consolidated piece of land at present stand three chawls (two of which are in an incomplete state), one complete bungalow and another building finished up to the plinth level only and there are two wells on the said land and the said piece or parcel of land is assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under "F" Ward Nos. 3977, 3977, (2), 3977 (3), 3977 (4) and Street Nos. 1218, 1218 (a), 1218 (b), 1218 (c).
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 29, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, at their office No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF DR. M. AMANN, THE MANAGER OF MESSRS. FARBEN-FABRIKEN BAYER AND CO., LTD.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th September, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), by Public Auction at their Auction Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, valuable household furniture (made to order) consisting of drawing room suite of spring cushioned sofas and chairs, teakwood, bentwood and cane chairs, easy chairs, Chesterfield sofas, mirror door almiras, cupboards, velvet lined show case, sideboards with mirror back, corner cabinets, writing tables, revolving chair, blackwood carved table, book-case, square marble top tables, teapoys, fancy wall clock, photo frames and basins, iron bedstead, brass curtain poles, tops and rings, dumbwaiter, electric table and wall lamps, dining table, dining chairs, meat-safes, hanging teakwood cabinets, folding teapoys, towel horses, etc.
The property of Dr. M. Amann, the Manager of Messrs. Farben-Fabriken Bayer and Co., Ltd.
Also the property of O. Brown, Esq., of the said firm, such as cycle, dumbwaiter, writing table, etc.
The above is now on view at Auctioneers' Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 6th September, 1915.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE! THE PERILS OF PAULINE!!

Commencing at the **IMPERIAL CINEMA** from Saturday the 11th Sept., 1915.

PRODUCED BY THE FAMOUS HOUSE OF PATHE.

IN 20 EPISODES—42 REELS.

Prices of Admission from September 11th :—Box Seats Rs. 1-8 ; 1st Class As. 12 ; 2nd Class As. 6 ; 3rd Class As. 3.

READ THE STORY OF THIS AMAZING FILM IN OUR ISSUES OF

Saturday, 4th	Sept.	1st Chapter.	Wednesday, 8th	Sept.	4th Chapter.
Monday, 6th	,,	2nd ,,	Thursday, 9th	,,	5th ,,
Tuesday, 7th	,,	3rd ,,	Friday, 10th	,,	6th ,,

AND THEN SEE IT AT THE **IMPERIAL CINEMA** IN MOVING PICTURES ON SATURDAY 11th SEPTEMBER 1915.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

To-night 9-30 p. m. *To-night 9-30 p. m.*

Welcome return visit. For a short season only.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN presents

"THE GROTESQUES"

Including Fred. Winn, Ewart Scott, Arthur Argent, Albert Simner, Hugh Bayly, Phoebe Hodson, Lilian Gwynne and Irene Greville.

To-night the famous Burlesque

"THE VILLAGE CONCERT"

Plan of Seats at ROSE & Co.

Prices Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & 1. Soldiers & Sailors Half Price to Rs. 3, 2, 1 seats.

Every Evening at 6-30 p. m.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH'S renowned English Classic

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD

This beautiful story of old English times is told in 3 parts. Splendidly acted and produced by the famous Hapworth Co. one of the leading English Film producers.

The early Georgian atmosphere most faithfully shown. Delightful characterisation.

ANOTHER CHARLES CHAPLIN COMEDY

"THOSE LOVE PANGS"

A bigger scream than ever. Never fail to see this really funny man.

THE GREAT AVIATOR PEGOUD

We have secured a film of this great flier showing him "Looping the loop" etc., which astonished the world two years ago. Especially interesting in view of the sad death of this brave airman.

PALACE OF VARIETIES

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

GAIETY THEATRE AT 6-30

EDWARDES THEATRE AT 10

HIGH CLASS VAUDEVILLE AND CINEMA

DON'T MISS SEEING

LEO GANN

GWENNIE GORDON

H. S. BLAINE (AS BABU BANERJEE)

IN SONGS AND DANCES, EXTRAORDINARY.

NEW

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

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TONIGHT. TONIGHT.

A Griffith Masterpiece

THE DISHONOURED EDAL

In 4 Parts. 5,000 Feet.

A Powerful War Drama full of great Battle Scenes.

7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12. HALF RATES.

Now showing

The Sign of the

COBRA

Three shows 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

OLYMPIA CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD.

DANCE

Under the distinguished patronage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon, His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief of India

OMOM A BRANCH OF THE EX-SOLDIERS' SOCIETY OF INDIA AND BURMA

will hold a Subscription Dance in the

TOWN HALL

on Friday the 10th September 1915

in aid of

Presidency War Fund, Women's Branch.

Dancing to commence at 9-30 p. m.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V. D., the Band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers will play a selection of Music under the direction of Mr. Hugh Mitchell, Bandmaster.

Entrance Rs. 3—0—0 one Gent. and Lady.
,, Rs. 1—8—0 extra lady.

Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Branch Secretary,

W. J. PYRKE,

Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society, "Times" Building, Bombay.

BANKING

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

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BRANCHES.

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Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON, Agent

40, Churchgate Street.

Did you get your copy of KAM SHASTRA

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IF NOT

Write for it to-day

It can be had free for the asking.

Vaidya Shastri,

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SAVE MONEY

AND

BUY ALL YOUR

GROCERIES

AT THE

INTERNATIONAL STORES

NEXT TO HOTEL MAJESTIC,

Opp. PYRKE'S.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The storm forming at the head of the Bay is not of any great intensity and it will probably cross the Orissa coast to-day. During the past 24 hours Darbhanga had again 4 inches and Cuttack 3 inches of rain. Increased rainfall in Behar and Orissa and Lower Bengal is forecasted. the Punjab continues rainless.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 4th September 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess in the east Punjab and at Lahore; night temperature is above normal in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Mainpuri reports 0.16 inches of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Day temperature is in excess at Agra.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual and day temperature is in excess in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhavnagar Para reports 0.37 inches of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature in excess in north Gujerat and Central India West.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.38inches of rain. Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Ratnagiri has had 0.11 inches, Mormugoa 0.24 inches and Karwar 2.25 inches. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.42 inches. Skies are lighty or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at a few stations.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has ceased in the Punjab and decreased in Gujarat, Kathiawar and on the north Madras coast but increased on the west coast of the Peninsula and appeared in the Deccan. It has been nearly general in the Konkan, Malabar and the Madras Deccan and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore while a few showers have occurred in Kathiawar, the United and the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

Local rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on SATURDAY, the 4th of September, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A.M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall: Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	74	..	0	—0.01
Do. (3rd)	93.3	79.4	..	..	..	..
Jask	..	..	83	..	0	—0.06
Do. (3rd)	92.5	84.6	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	64	..	0	—0.17
Do. (3rd)	95.0	85.2	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	101.9	81.0	67	..	0.65	—3.81
Rawalpindi	91.7	79.4	77	..	13.49	—6.31
Lahore	103.5	82.1	66	..	2.54	—10.75
Hissar	103.2	80.7	51	..	4.37	..
Ambala	99.9	80.1	69	..	10.51	—9.96
Delhi	101.2	80.1	50	..	7.44	12.42
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	103.6	81.1	58	..	13.64	—7.47
Mainpuri	94.4	76.3	87	0.16	20.32	0.13
Jhansi	93.0	74.8	65	..	18.07	—11.47
Cawnpore	92.0	77.1	83	..	46.61	19.19
Allahabad	88.6	76.5	84	..	30.14	0.42
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	104.3	79.2	73	..	0.06	—2.13
Karachi	86.0	79.4	83	..	0.25	—5.49
Ajmer	96.0	78.6	62	..	7.85	—9.17
Jaipore	97.8	74.2	58	..	8.07	—11.10
Kotah	98.6	80.2	63	..	13.54	—8.45
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	91.2	76.2	70	..	3.69	—8.12
Dwarka	85.6	79.6	86	..	7.50	—5.39
Veraval	82.3	79.6	85	..	7.36	—8.14
Rajkot	92.8	74.1	79	..	6.98	—15.32
Bhavnagar Para	92.8	75.4	75	0.37	8.02	—8.44
Surat	86.9	75.5	79	0.02	29.64	—13.14
Ahmedabad	97.4	77.8	79	..	9.11	—16.17
Deesa	99.9	76.1	79	..	4.30	—16.05
Neemuch	92.1	73.5	80	..	12.42	—10.59
Indore	86.8	71.2	78	..	18.15	—5.93
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	86.8	74.5	80	..	62.06	17.81
Nagpur	85.8	71.1	83	..	34.62	—1.41
Hoshangabad	87.1	72.4	84	..	34.82	—3.08
Khandwa	88.4	74.9	82	..	18.51	—3.26
Akola	91.0	72.8	74	..	19.89	—3.06
Amraoti	89.3	72.4	76	..	19.74	—4.15
Nagpur	91.3	75.3	71	..	32.00	—4.43
Chanda	92.3	75.8	72	..	29.23	—10.26
Raipur	89.7	75.6	85	0.38	38.50	0.81
KONKAN—						
Bombay	86.2	78.5	83	0.02	63.70	4.30
Ratnagiri	84.5	78.9	78	0.11	69.72	—15.84
Mormugao	83.8	75.9	93	0.24	93.41	—9.54
Karwar	83.9	74.6	92	2.25	76.87	—24.98
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.4	71.8	76	..	13.22	0.13
Ahmednagar	88.4	68.3	72	..	13.92	1.89
Poona	88.6	67.5	81	..	24.93	8.91
Sholapur	92.0	69.1	80	0.42	11.64	—3.91
Bijapur	92.2	68.3	69	..	6.52	—2.16
Belgaum	78.3	64.4	92	..	32.47	—1.73
Aurangabad	89.5	67.6	71	..	19.47	1.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	88.9	72.9	74	..	21.46	—6.22
Hyderabad	85.7	73.4	75	0.02	28.61	10.37
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.3	75.1	83	0.25	80.25	—19.74
Calicut	86.0	75.1	93	0.03	75.75	—6.58
Cochin	82.6	74.7	86	0.12	69.25	4.18
Colombo	86.1	72.8	95	..	21.30	4.58
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	89.1	76.2	82	0.10	28.35	9.91
Bellary	94.3	72.5	68	0.18	11.55	4.99
Cuddapah	99.3	77.0	77	0.17	10.85	—3.23
Madras	91.8	75.3	86	..	11.93	0.31
Bangalore	81.0	64.6	92	0.50	14.06	—0.73
Coimbatore	88.5	72.1	80	..	6.41	2.06
Trichinopoly	95.2	77.1	69	..	6.26	—1.38
Negapatam	91.4	79.2	79	..	5.98	—1.62

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Holroyd, I.M.S., is permanently posted to the Jail Department.

The Arms Act exemption extended to Mr. John Carr, a resident of Bombay, is withdrawn.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. H. Cockman and Mr. R. W. Dover are promoted to the superior staff as Military Accountants (second class).

PUBLIC WORKS.

Lt.-Col. J. P. Blackeway, R. E., Superintending Engineer, officiates as Chief Engineer, vice Mr. C. C. S. Clark on leave.

TWANTE CANAL SCHEME.

RANGOON PORT TRUST'S REPRESENTATION.

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Sept. 3.

In connection with the Government's Twante Canal scheme, the Rangoon Port Trust has decided to address the Government in view of the grave risk to the Port of Rangoon, together with valuable interests in the Kanaungto Creek (a couple of miles up the river from Rangoon), which are also endangered. There is urgent need for fuller and immediate investigation into the Twante Canal scheme and meanwhile further work is suspended.

GIFT OF MOTOR AMBULANCES FROM PROVINCES.

(News Bureau.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 4.

In addition to the motor ambulances contributed previously, five more have been contributed including one from Diwan Ahiyatalikhan of Seoni bringing the total to the end of August to 31. The list is still kept open by special request and will be closed shortly.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 4th September 1915, was 30.002 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. a! aneroid readings should be increased by .188 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay 3rd September, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr...	29.809 inches
Temperature of Air	82.3 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.6 ,,
Dew Point	76.5 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.829 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	6.6 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	86.2 ,,
Minimum do. do.	78.4 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,W.
Movement or Wind do. do	219 miles.
Fall of Rain	0.05 inches
Total fall during month	0.28 ,,
Do. do. year	65.11 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m., of 4th Sept.	0.00 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of Week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay. Mean Time.	Depth on Sill
	Sept.	h m	ft. in	Sept	h. m	ft. in
SAT.	4	m 8 17	24 5	4	m 0 17	
		9 0	28a 0		2 22a	21 6
SUN.	5	m 9 11	25 3	5	m 1 40	18 11
		8 29a	23 8		3 14a	20 8
MON	6	m 9 44	26 1	6	m 2 37	18 3
		9 24a	24 8		3 50a	19 8
TU	7	m 10 15	26 11	7	m 3 24	17 6
		10 48a	25 9		4 1a	18 8
W.	8	m 10 46	27 7	8	m 4 7	16 10
		11 28a	28 10		4 51a	17 7
TH.	9	m 11 17	28 2	9	m 4 47	16 4
		11 28a	27 8		5 21a	16 8
FR.	10	m 11 48	28 5	10	m 5 24	16 2
					5 51a	15 11

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 4 (Saturday)	,, 6h. 24m.	,, 6h. 52m.
,, 5 (Sunday)	,, 6h. 24m	,, 6h. 51m.
,, 6 (Monday)	,, 6h. 24m	,, 6h. 50m.
,, 7 (Tuesday)	,, 6h. 25m	,, 6h. 50m
,, 8 (Wednesday)	,, 6h. 25m	,, 6h. 49m.
,, 9 (Thursday)	,, 6h 25m	,, 6h. 48m.
,, 10 (Friday)	,, 6h 25m	,, 6h. 47m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon 1915 Aug 25th 3h 10-5m a. m. Last Quarter 1915 Sept. 1st 8h 26-6 p. m. New Moon 1915 Sept. 9th 4h 22-7m p. m. First Quarter 1915 Sept. 16th 0h 51-3m p. m. Full Moon 1915 Sept 3rd 3h 5-2m p. m

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Sept. 1915.	Total since 1st June 1915.	1st June to 4th September. 1914.	1913.
Colaba Observatory	0.02	63.76	60.19	64.76
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.02	66.93	62.20	75.41
Esplanade [Gok Tej. Hospl.]	0.02	62.85	64.50	74.53
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.00	69.45	72.23	77.81

COTTO

SOFT SOAP

A cheap and genuine article equal to the best imorted stuff, now largely used in most of the mills in Bombay.

Samples & Prices free on application.

Trial Solicited.

Sole Manufacturers:

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BOMBAY.

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Diamonds, Pearls and all other Precious Stones.

All kinds of Jewelleries and Gold Ornaments always ready in stock and also made to order.

Good assortment of Silver Articles of Fashionable Designs for Presentation.

REPAIRS OF JEWELLERY MOST NEATLY AND ELEGANTLY EXECUTED.

TELEPHONE Old Ornaments made into Latest Designs. No. 2236.

CATTLE OILS

Testimonial from the Estate of H. R. H. the

PRINCE OF WALES.

(Late King Edward VII.)

Sandringham, March 6th, 1889.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to be able to tell you that the Oils supplied by you to the Estate of H.R.H. The Prince of Wales, have given me such satisfaction that I write to ask you to send another case (one dozen), accompanied with the invoice.

Yours faithfully, EDMUND BECK.

Testimonial from H. R. H.

PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR.

Cavalry Barracks, York, March 24th, 1888.

Messrs. Chapman & Son's Cattle Oils have been used in His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor's Stables, and they have been found most useful and beneficial.

A. GREVILLE, Capt.,

Equery to H. R. H. Prince Albert Victor.

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"THE GOLDEN REMEDY!"

FOR HORSE, SHEEP & CATTLE.

Used internally or externally.

For Mares after Foaling.

For Cows after Calving.

For Sheep after Lambing.

For Sprains, Curbs and Splints.

For Wind Galls, Chapped Heels and Lameness.

For Broken Knees. Sore Shoulders and Bruises.

For Influenza, Sore Throat and Mouth.

For Surfeits, Sore Udders, and Foot Rot.

For any other disorder, disease or ailment dependent upon impurity of the blood or obstructed perspiration, such as Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Dropsy, Colds and Coughs, Colic and Gripes, Inflammation, Pneumonia & Pleurisy, &c., &c. try

CHAPMAN & SON'S ROYAL CATTLE OILS which have stood the test for nearly a century.

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PIANOS & ORGANS MUSIC

Stringed Instruments of all kinds

Military Band Instruments & Appurtenances.

Fresh strings of best quality every second Mail.

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MESSINA LEMONS

FRESH CONSIGNMENT JUST ARRIVED

CALIFORNIAN FRUIT IN SYRUP

PEACHES, PEARS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, Etc.

ALL AT Re 1 PER TIN.

MONGINI BROTHERS

62, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

CRICKET SCORE

Having made arrangements with our Poona branch, we will get telegraphic score every hour after the commencement of the match and the score will be displayed in our window, or the same could be ascertained from telephone No. 2720.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR COMPANY.

1, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Tel.—"Wellington Cyclists."

CONNAUGHT HOTEL

POONA.

The undersigned having taken over the Connaught Hotel, beg to draw the attention of Visitors that every comfort and convenience are guaranteed.

The Hotel is now entirely under European management.

FRENCH CHEF! EXCELLENT TABLE! GOOD ACCOMMODATION.

For particulars apply to

M. ROBBA & Co.,

(Late of F. Cornaglia)

Proprietor Connaught Hotel

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Applications for rates and terms will receive our prompt attention.

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STANDARD OIL CO.,

OF NEW YORK.

MARSHALL'S BUILDING.

BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.
Snowflake 150 deg.	5 0 2 per case
White Rose 150 deg.	5 12 2 per case
Chester Brand 123 deg.	5 2 2 per case
Devoe's Brilliant 125 deg.	5 0 2 per case
Tiger Brand 123 deg.	4 15 2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 15 2 per case
White Camalia 123 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4 6 0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in bulk)	3 12 0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil prices and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 4.		
Shwedagon	Gentles	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 4.		
City of Cairo	Parker	Marseilles
Lavinia Westoll	Harrison	Middlesbro
Sept. 5.		
Cannizaro	Smith	Hull
Firoozi	Alexander	Massowa
Dilwara	Phillips	Durban
Dandolo	Giacopello	Calcutta
Linga	Cutbush	Karachi
Mooltan	Haddock	London
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	London
Titania	Knudsen	Calcutta
Lhasa	King	Karachi
Akbar	Murch	Karach

S. S. Shwedagon:—The steamer Shwedagon 1,999 tons, Captain A. E. Gentles, arrived here on Saturday from Rangoon, which port she left on the 20th August with a cargo of oil and candles on board.

S. S. Cannizaro:—The steamer Cannizaro, 2,898 tons, Captain W. S. Smith, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

S. S. Firoozi:—The steamer Firoozi, 2,029 tons, Captain W. Alexander, sailed yesterday for Massowa and Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dilwara:—The steamer Dilwara, 3,459 tons, Captain R. Phillips, sailed yesterday for Durban, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Dandolo:—The Venice S. N. Company's steamer Dandolo, 3,197 tons, Captain E. Giacopello, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Colombo, with a general and the same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Linga:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mooltan:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Mooltan, 4,999 tons, Captain R. L. Haddock, sailed yesterday for London, with the English mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kaiser-i-Hind:—The P. and O. Company's English mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, Captain C. D. Bennett, arrived here yesterday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Titania:—The steamer Titania, 2,315 tons, Captain A. Knudsen, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, in ballast.

S. S. Akbar:—The steamer Akbar, 2,902 tons, Captain J. H. Murch, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, in ballast.

S. S. Lhasa:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa, Captain C. R. King, arrived here yesterday from Karachi, with the mails and passengers.

S. S. City of Lahore:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Lahore left Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant outward bound.

S. S. Salsette:—The P. and O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 29th ultimo arrived Aden at 11 p.m. on Friday the 3rd instant.

S. S. Darien Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Darien Maru left Singapore for Kobe, (homeward bound), on the 3rd instant.

S. S. Khyber:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Khyber, with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, passed Suez at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 3rd instant.

Saturday, September 4, 1915.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Irrawadi		K. N. & Co
C. & R. Ozarda	Maples	
F. Umvolosi	Axelson	W. & A. G. & Co
H. Zam		M. M. & Co
K. Thistledhu	Blacklin	T. M. & Co
N. Zambesi	Scott	J. Finlay & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati		K. N. & Co
Bahaduri		K. N. & Co
Satranji		K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Inabo Maru		N. Y. Kaisha
3 Hejaz	Gray	T. M. & Co
5 Sabarmati		K. N. & Co
6 Gibraltar	Semple	K. N. & Co
7 R. Nordraak	Hunn	F. F. Campbell & Co
8 Bombay Maru	Perado	N. Y. K. & Co
9 Rehmani	Wheeler	T. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Malta		P. & O. S. N. Co
5 Nairung	Grant	T. M. & Co
6 Ho'lzones	Enynn	D. Nanjee & Sons.

HARBOUR WALL.

Pentakota		M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

City of Agra	Davies	K. N. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	M. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tentimoto	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Malta	Talbot	P. & O. Co
Nuranl	Thompson	T. M. & Co
Kaiser-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. Co
Titania	Knudsen	
Akbar	Murch	
Lhasa	King	M. M. & Co

EXPORTS.

September 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Halezones (s) 24 bales sized yarn cotton waste, R. Desai & Co.; 114 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 82 bales wool, M. G. Joomabhoy & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Mooltan (s) 1½ cwts. ivory, A. H. Mawji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Umvolosi (s) 5,00 cwts barley, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru (s) 35 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

Inaho Maru (s) 450 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Malta (s) 54 cwts. shark fins, E. Molidina; 10 cwts. fishmaws, E. Molidina; 30 cwts. khismiss, S. Vazir; 500 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 25 cwts. gum arabic, S. Vazir; 49 cwts. old buffalo pickers, L. Hurjiwan; 1 cwts. ganda horns, S. Vazir.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Malta (s) 100 bales cotton, E. D. Sassoon & Co.; 100 bales cotton yarn, Framji Sons & Co., 81 bales cotton shirting, C. Ebrahim & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Inaho Maru (s) 200 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Inaho Maru (s) 650 bales cotton, T. Nishimatsu & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

S. S. Ozarda from Rangoon Agents, M. M. & Co.—800 bags cocoanuts, 151 baskets 155 bags dry ginger, 1,484 bags, pepper 88 bags 152 gottas 235 robbins copra, 256 coils 2,258 bundles coir rope, 4 bundles old gunnies, 46 bags 3 robbins c. flowers, 6,642 bags rice, 62 robbins callengal, 116 bags safflowers, 2 bags nux vomica, 1,507 bundles 15 rolls mats and matting, 47 bags turmuric, 29 robbins b leaves, 6 bags cutchalen, 25 bales 13 bundles yarn waste, 1,635 bales cotton, 264 chests tea, 118 cases kariapagalum, 10 bags cumin seed, 3,502 bags poonac, 273 bales cotton waste, 20 bales senna, 2 casks rosin 115 bags jaggery, 3 bundles cardamom seed, 7 robbins cardamoms, 4 bundles tarpaulins, 535 bags cotton seed, 1 case motor car, 1 case copper pots, 44 casks hides 1 case earthenplates, 110 bags prawns, 5 bags 4 robbins mace, 16 bags cutchoora, 12 bags cotton seed, 200 casks cocoanut oil 4 casks zinc sheet, 21 robbins kollingire, 31,743 pieces 1,187 nos. 18,863 bundles teak, 17,776 pieces 26 bundles wood other timber.

An interesting lantern lecture was delivered on Friday night in the Indian Museum, Calcutta, by Mr. Southwell, Deputy Director of Fisheries, Bengal, on "Some Local Industries Dependent on Aquatic Animals." His Excellency the Governor was among the audience.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR MONDAY, THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1915.

Before the Hon'ble Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
In the Division Court No. 40.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

130-13—Captain and V. Virbai widow v Kanji Jadhowji, Manchershaw and N, Part heard.

363-14.—Crawford B & Co, Khatizabai v. Ebrahim Mahomed Bham, & ors, Capt & V, Dhunjisha & B, Part Heard, 12-8-15.

S C 98-15.—Rustonji & G, Tokersey Khairaj v. Kurpal Hursey & Co, a firm. Motichand & D. Part Heard, 25-6-15.

523-14.—Sabnis & G, Ahmedalli Dossaji v. Rehamatbai, widow. C P S Cunha, Part Heard, 6-8-15.

For Hearing on Exceptions to Commr's Report.

502-07.—Sm B & Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Dayabhai Japidas & ors, Ragh B & Co. Edg G W & Co.

Short Causes.

720-15.—Payne and Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, (In Liquidation), v. Maganlal Gangadas Jariwalla.

682-15.—Motichand & D. Balubhai Moolchand v. Kevalram Shivram & ors.

For Trial of remaining issues.

382-07.—M Bliothea, Aboo Mahomed Poonjani v. Haji Moosa Aba, & ors, Khund L & M.

Long Causes.

998-14.—Crawford B & Co, The Bombay Co, Ld, v. Dada Miya Kandwam, Sabnis & G.

1311-14—Payne and Co, Sir Jugmohandas Varjiwandas and Co v Brijlal Bhugwandin Trivedi, Edgelow G W and Co.

1500-14.—J A Valles, Isabel Mary Cordeiro v. Dominica Mary Cardoz, Sabnis & G.

357-92—Matubhai J and M, Sale Mahomed Noor Mahomed and ors v Casbhai Gulamhusein, Hiralal and Co. (for a pauper).

1002-11—Hiralal and Co (for a pauper), Cassum Gulamhussein v Fazul Jaffer and ors, Mathubai J & M.

302-14.—Jehangir S M and H, Fulbai, widow, v. Salley Mahomed Dharamsey, & ors, Matubhai J & M, Little & Co.

27-15.—Kanga & S for a pauper, Bai Maneckbai, widow v. Soodamal Nandlal, Manch & N, for a pauper.

79-15.—Payne & Co, H. E. Bode & Sons, a firm, v. Lalji Doongersey & Co, a firm, Sh D & D.

18-15.—Malvi H M & R, Bai Kapilagavri, widow, v. Hiralal Mansukhlal Munshi & ors, Man & H M & Co, Matu J & M.

28-15.—In Person a pauper, Karamchand Premchand v. Kastur Ujan & ors, Madh K & C.

124-15.—D J Mantri Arjun Jairam v. Shivi, wife of Arjun Jayaram, Purmanand & Co.

901-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

894-13.—Captain & V, Lakhamse Ludha & Co, a firm, v. Damji Herji & Co, a firm, & ors, Edg G W & Co.

296-15.—Mulla & M, Messrs Hirji Jetha & Co, a firm, v. Messrs Tricumdas Lalji, a firm, Sabnis & G.

831-15.—Payne & Co, Sonbai, widow, v. Jafferbhoy Fazalbhoy Goolam Hoosein, Patell & Ez.

633-14—Rustomji and G. Yamnabai widow v Jilloobai widow and ors, Captain and V.

1320-12—Edgelow G W and Co, Dhulaji Hakmaji and ors v Gulabchand Vanna and ors, Jehangir M and S.

587-15—Rustomji and G, Nandlal Chunilal Desai v Amulak Khoobchand and Co a firm, Motichand and D.

82-15.—Patell and Ez, Umar Haji Sumar v. Bai Zilikhabai, widow & ors, Patell & Ez, Ty D & Co, Captain & U.

759-15.—Purnanand & Co, Thakar Ratilal Tribhawandas v. Dave Chaganlal Kalidas, Jam R & D.

727-15.—Payne & Co, The Credit Bank of India, Ltd, in Liqn, v. Ramjanally Meghji, N. C. Dalal.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

1060-14—Merwanji K and Co, Allimahomed Camrudin and anr v T M Pardhy & ors, Captain and V.

274-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

275-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors, v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Mehta D & L.

370-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Payne & Co, Mehta D & L.

273-14.—Mehta D & L, Abdul Kadar Haji Abdulla Haji Oomer Soab, & ors. v. Rehmatbai, widow, & anr, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Mehta D & L.

570-14.—Ardeshir H D & Co. Poonamchand Tulsiram v. Nemchand Dayabhai, Jamsetji R & D.

1395-14.—Ard H D & Co, Jagmohandas Dewji v. Dewji Lowji & ors, Bh K & G, Jeh M & S, C P D'Cunha.

1227-14.—Mehta D & L, The Advocate-General of Bombay, v. Narandas Premji, Jeh S. M. & H.

209-13.—Malvi H M & R, Messrs Gambhirchand Kedarnath, a firm, v. Kedarnath Tejmal and anr, Ard H D & Co.

1480.14.—Little & Co, Dwarkanath Goverdhandas v. Lal Mahomed Khodabux Patel & anr, Captain & V.

8-15.—Payne & Co, Walji Ebji, a firm, v. Kilachand Devchand & Co, a firm, Bhai K & G.

950.13.—Unwalla P & P, Kanji Jethse & anr, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay & ors, Little & Co, Ard H D & Co, Wadia G & Co, Sab & G.

813-13.—Merwanji K & Co, Esmailji Mulla Vallibhoy & ors, v. Dewjibhoy Karrimbhoy & ors, Jehangir S M & H.

1119.14.—Khund L & M, Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm, v. Bai Mariambai widow & ors, Mehta D & L.

22-15.—Ard H D & Co, Tha Kordas Atmaram v. Moghibai, Captain & V.

700-14.—Captain & V, Jethabhai Hirji v. Neubai, widow, Manecklal & Co.

70.15.—Matu J & M, The Pioneer Bank Ltd v. Rai Sahib Lala Mazir Singh, Edg G W & Co.

110-15.—In Person, Parbhudas Harakhji v. Vithal Govind Raja, Pandia & Co.

125-15.—Balkrishna & M, Raichand Kessavi & Co, a firm, v. Haji Cassam Haji Sedick Sumar, Captain & V.

184-15.—Jehangir G & B, Messrs Dharamsey Assoo & Co, a firm, v. Kalidas Nathoo & anr, Nadirsha & D, Jam R & D.

240-15.—Payne & Co, The Connaught Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

241-15.—Payne & Co, The Empress Spg and Wg Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

242-15.—Payne & Co, The Howard & Bullough Mills Co, Ld, v. Popatlal Mulchand, a firm, Bhai K & G.

206-15.—Pandia & Co, Raghavji Raghunathji v. Bai Kessarbai, widow, Bhimji & Co.

309.15.—Little & Co, Aboobaicker Abdool Rehman & Co, a firm, v. Ramportab Ramchander, a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

272-15.—Mulji & Th, Bhauji Versey & anr, v. Mahomed Khan Valad Dawood Khan, & anr, Captain & V.

726-15.—Madh K & Ch, Basil N. Lang, v. Ruttonsey Pragji, Payne & Co.

768-13.—Daphtary F & D, Rai Saheb Keshavrising Chandmal v. Shivnath Shriram Assawa, & ors, Tyabji D & Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod.
In the Division Court No. 43.
Summary Suit for Consent Decree in Chambers.

360-15.—Ard H D & Co, Sarupchand Viraji v. Shaikh Kassam Abdul Rehman & anr.

For Consent Decree.

495-15.—Ard H D & Co, Khatubai, widow, & ors. v. Jaffer Allarakhia, Payne & Co.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1406-14—Shroff D and D. Ruttonsi Rawji a firm v The Bombay United Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Payne and Co. Part heard.

For further directions and Costs on Commr's Report.

598-14.—Jeh S M & H, Sookinabai, widow, & ors, v. Allarakhia & ors, Patell & Ez.

Long Cause.

194-14.—Edg G W & Co, Messrs Hirachand Vanechand, a firm v. Shriram Fatechand & ors, Bhai K. & G. For Settlement of Issues.

147-15.—Kanga & S, Gani Latiff, a firm, v. Manilal Mulji, a firm, Payne and & Co, As per J O D 7-8-15.

Long Causes.

221-14.—Deph F & D, Haridas Naranji and anr, v. Khemji Purshotam, and ors, Little & Co.

1380-14.—Jehangir S M & H, Edalji Cowasji Patel, v. Shavakshaw Jamshedji Dubash & Co.

779-14.—Mehta D & L, Laxmibai, widow, v. Parwatibai, widow and anr, Ragh N & Co, Jeh S M & H.

753-14.—Mulla and M, Tillockchand Mamraj, a firm, v. Surajmal Leherchand, a firm, Surajmal & Co.

1293-14.—N C Dalal, Moreshwar Malwankar, v. Soorajbai, widow and anr, Patell & Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

1369-14.—Mulla & M, Jainambai & anr, v. Maneckbai, widow, and anr.

1222-14.—N C Dalal, Bhimabai Malwankar v. Soorajbai, widow, and anr, Patell and Ez, Edgelow G W & Co.

644-14.—Payne & Co, Kasturchand Sadasukh, v. Sarupchand Hukumchand, a firm, Malvi H M & R.

195-14.—Madh K & C, Keshow Balwant Ragguru & anr, v. Adaibhau Sobhaji & Co, a firm and ors, Kh L & M, Sab & G, Edg G W & Co.

360-11—Jehangir M and S, Chimabai widow v Dhulia Kuppa and ors, Daphtary F and D, MatubhaiJ and M.

223-14—Daph F and D, Haji Ajum Gulam Hoosein and Co a firm v Thacker Monji Liladhar and Co a firm, Bhimji and Co.

514-15.—Madh K & Ch, Shiv Narayen Baldeodas, a firm, v. Tillockchand Kalyanmal, a firm, Merwanji K & Co.

O S 328-15.—Payne & Co, Madhowlal Govindram and anr, v. Dwarkadas Jekisondas and ors, Payne and Co, Edgelow G W & Co.

1217-14.—Little and Co. The Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, (in Liq), v. Krishna Subramany Aiyar, & anr, Edg G W & Co. In person.

443-14.—Sm B & Co, Kashinath Narayan Kangootkar v. Vithal Dewji Kangootkar, & anr. Cap & J, Rustonji & G.

12-15.—Little & Co, John Sanders Slater v. Daphtary Farsera Dewan a firm. Mir K & Co.

S C Ct 732-26191-14.—Jehangir M & S, Behramji Hirjibhai Warden & ors. v. Bai Samratbai, widow, Khand L & M.

145-15.—Khand L & M, Bai Samratbai, widow, v. Kaikhusraoo Behramji Mehta & ors, Jeh M & S.

709-14—Motichand and D. Ranchordas Haridas and anr v Hooseinbai widow and ors, Patell and Ez.

192-15—Sm B and Co, W H Brady and Co, Ltd v S K T Karmappa Mudaliar, Pandia and Co.

1137-14.—Merwanji K & Co, Shapurji Rustomji Mistry v. The Deccan Bank, Ltd, and anr, Kanga and S.

320-15.—Pandia & Co, Khimji Laxman Chavda & anr, v. Haji Jusub Haji Sidick, Mulla & M.

MANBHOOM DACOITY CASE

STRANGE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST COLLIERY MANAGER.

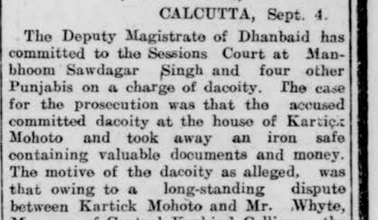
(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The Deputy Magistrate of Dhanbaid has committed to the Sessions Court at Manbhoom Sawdagar Singh and four other Punjabis on a charge of dacoity. The case for the prosecution was that the accused committed dacoity at the house of Kartick Mohoto and took away an iron safe containing valuable documents and money. The motive of the dacoity as alleged, was that owing to a long-standing dispute between Kartick Mohoto and Mr. Whyte, Manager of Central Kurkind Colliery, the latter engineered the dacoity in order to kill Kartick and do away with his deeds. It was further alleged that all the accused were working under Mr. Whyte. The defence was that the case was false and concocted by Kartick out of malice.

An application was made at the High Court before Justices Greaves and Walmsley on behalf of the accused for bail, the Sessions Judge having rejected such an application. Their Lordships issued a rule on the Deputy Commissioner of Purulia to show cause why the petitioners should not be released on bail during the Sessions trial, pending the hearing of the rule. They were directed to be released on bail of Rs. 500 each.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday and Thursday 1st and 2nd September 1915 should be regarded as Full Weather Working Days for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra docks.



Favourite Pens throughout all India & the East. Their points—fine, medium, broad—are cut with the correct slant to ensure smoothness and neatness in writing

SIX ANNAS PER BOX

Made by Macniven & Cameron, Ltd., and sold by stationers & dealers throughout India & the East

EVERYTHING A MAN WANTS FOR THE HOT DAYS.

MEN'S WEAR HOUSE.

COOL INDIA GAUZE UNDERWEAR

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.
Quality A.

Sizes:	Rs.
32 ins.	9-12 doz.
34 ,,	10-12 ,,
36 ,,	11-12 ,,
39 ,,	13-12 ,,
42 ,,	14-12 ,,
44 ,,	15-12 ,,
46 ,,	16-12 ,,
48 ,,	17-12 ,,

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.
Quality B.

Sizes: 32 34 36 ins.	
Rs.	13-8 14-8 15-8 per doz.
Sizes: 39 42 inches.	
Rs.	17-8 18-8 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 48 inches.	
Rs.	20-8 21-8 22-8 per doz.

INDIA GAUZE VESTS.
Quality C.

Sizes: 32 34 36 39 42 in. chest.	
Rs.	16-8 17-8 18-8 20-8 22-8 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 48 ins. chest.	
Rs.	24-8 26-8 28-8 per doz.

INDIA GAUZE FROX.
Quality 223.

These are made to slip over the head in the same way as gymnasium vests.

Sizes: 32 34 36 38 40 42 ins.	
Rs.	12-12 13-12 14-12 15-12 16-12 17-12 per doz.
Sizes: 44 46 in.	
Rs.	18-12 19-12 per doz.

FANTS. DRAWERS. KNICKER DRAWERS.

India Gauze Pants Drawers or Knicker Drawers.

Size:	30 32 34 36 39 in.
Rs.	2-0 2-2 2-4 2-8 2-12 each
Size:	42 44 in.
Rs.	4-4 3-0 each.

GET ACQUAINTED AT WHITEAWAY'S.

THE BARANNA INDIA GAUZE FROX.

As light as a feather and as cool as a cucumber.

"The Dhobie can't tear them."

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Rs. 8-15 per dozen.

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PIONEER MESH UNDERWEAR.

The garment that is so popular in this city. The body is cooled and protected from sudden chills. New Consignment due this week Vests or Knicker Drawers.

Price Re. 1 each.

Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co Ltd

DRAPERS OUTFITTERS

The Arcade BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL.

FIRST COTTON FORECAST FOR 1915-16.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

The first cotton forecast for 1915-16 which is issued to-day, is based upon a report furnished by the Provinces which comprise on the average about 76 per cent. of the entire cotton area of India. It relates generally to sowings up to the end of July. The returns show that an area of 11,847,000 acres has been sowed this year as against 15,187,000 acres.

The revised figure on this date last year shows a decrease of 22 per cent. The decrease as against last year is most noticeable in Ajmer-Merwara (60 per cent.), Rajputana (43 per cent.), the Punjab (41 per cent.), the United Provinces (38 per cent.), Central India (22 per cent.), Bombay and Burma (20 per cent. each), Hyderabad, Bihar and Orissa (19 per cent. each), the Central Provinces and Berar (11 per cent.). Madras shows an increase of 74 per cent. and Mysore of 73 per cent.

The decrease in the area sown this year is attributed chiefly to low prices and to some extent to the late arrival of the monsoon in Northern, Western and Central India. It is only Madras and the Mysore State which show an increase owing to favourable early rains.

The present condition of the crop is reported to be generally from fair to good except in the Punjab, where the crop has been affected by the absence of rain in June and July.

Reports of the cotton crop in foreign countries states:—The latest information published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, shows that in Egypt the crop has germinated well and has a good appearance. From an unofficial source it appears that in the United States of America the area sown is estimated at 31,535,000 acres which is about 6,000,000 acres or 16 per cent. less than the acreage of last year.

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY.

The month of August is generally a quiet period so far as fresh business is concerned, but the slackness of demand this year seems to be more pronounced than usual. It cannot be said that yarn and cloth, in view of the cost of production, are dear to buy today, but operators continue to adopt a cautious policy, and there is no disposition to anticipate distant wants. The American cotton crop is passing through a critical period of its growth, and rather more fluctuations in prices are taking place in New York and Liverpool. At the end of last week the tone was rather "bullish," owing to a lack of moisture in certain parts of the belt, but since then rains have been reported and prices are easier.

The Board of Trade returns have caused a good deal of interest, and it is worth pointing out that the shipments of cloth for July, amounting to 538,617,400 yards, is the biggest total in any month since the beginning of the war. The figures are now available for a full year of the war. During the twelve months ending July 31 our shipments amounted to 4,467,579,000 yards, against 6,966,826,900 yards in the same period of 1913-14. The decline in trade on the year amounts to about 35 per cent. Manufacturers of cloth continue discouraged, and relatively speaking, some of the smaller markets are giving better support than the big outlets of India and China.

Dealers in yarn have been interested in the Board of Trade returns to see what effect the restrictions of the Government have had upon our foreign trade with European countries. Our shipments last month amounted to 13,520,200 lb., against 19,866,300 lb. in July 1914 and 18,590,000 lb. in June this year. It is quite evident smaller supplies are being sent to Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway. Shippers this week have reported that more licences are being obtained, but it is said that very little can be done with the Government officials by correspondence, and satisfaction can only be obtained by an interview in London. Our customers in India are fairly well bought, and scarcely seem disposed to purchase further ahead at current rates. Buying in American and Egyptian yarns for home consumption has been limited, and prices are rather irregular. Producers of coarse counts have not much to complain about, but the depression is still very acute in fine numbers.

For many months the shortage of labour has been getting more pronounced in our staple industry, and certain negotiations are now taking place between the employers, the trade union officials, and representatives of the Government with regard to the relaxation and suspension of working rules in the mills during the war. It is proposed that children shall be allowed to work half-time at eleven years of age instead of at twelve as at present, and that the age of young persons should be reduced from eighteen to seventeen years of age. It is hoped in this way to make up for the heavy enlistments in the Army, but it is said the operative spinners are against any alteration.

On Tuesday next the adjourned joint conference between the weaving masters and the operatives' association will be held, when the employers will give a reply to the application for a 5 per cent. war bonus on wages. The matter has been considered by the district associations of the masters, and it is understood the central committee is empowered to deal with the question. In view of the bonus which has been obtained by the workpeople in the spinning department, it is thought that the operative weavers will obtain some concession as to wages.

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP OF 1915.

A correspondent of the "Statist" writes:—Apart from the actual progress of the war, there is no subject of greater interest at the present moment than the prospects of the wheat crops of the world. In this country there is a small increase in the winter wheat area and a rather larger increase in the spring wheat area; it is estimated by the Board of Agriculture that the total increase is about 10 per cent. Concerning the world's outlook, the most complete view of the situation that has yet appeared has been published by the Bureau of Crop Estimates at Washington. Winter wheat is first dealt with. Sowings in the Northern Hemisphere have been pretty generally on an extensive scale, except in some of the European countries engaged in war. In the United States, British India, and Canada the area sown last autumn was increased by about 8,500,000 acres over that of the year before. There was also some expansion in the neutral countries of South-Western Europe. To what extent those increases may have been counteracted by the contraction of autumn seedings in Northern and Eastern Europe, due to the scarcity of labour and animal power, and to the occupation of farm land by military forces, is not yet determinable. The aggregate acreage ordinarily sown to winter wheat in the contending countries of Europe is about 55,000,000 acres. A reduction in that acreage of over 15 per cent. would be necessary to offset the 8,500,000 acres increase in the aggregate sowing of the three exporting countries mentioned above. That there has been a reduction is generally admitted, and doubt arises only as to its extent. The area under wheat in the British Isles is officially estimated as larger than in 1914; the Russian acreage is a little less extensive than last year; Belgium is never an important producer; while Germany's acreage, usually only about 5,000,000 acres, has, it is claimed, been extended. It seems probable, therefore, that, weather and labour conditions favouring there would be a heavy extension this season in the sowing of spring wheat. Of the approximate 240,000,000 acres of wheat in the world, between 85,000,000 and 90,000,000 acres are of this variety. Practically the entire crop is the product of three countries—Russia (including Asiatic) the United States, and Canada. Russia in the best years sows about 60,000,000 acres, the United States 20,000,000 acres, last year 17,533,000 acres; and Canada, 10,000,000 acres, 9,320,000 acres in 1914. Though the next most important spring wheat-producing countries are France and Germany, their combined acreage in average years is less than a million acres. The indicated surplus in exporting countries is put at 132,500,000 quarters, which includes 40 million quarters in Russia, 45½ million in U.S.A., 13 million in Argentina 18 million in Canada, eight million in India, seven million in Australia. The German wheat crop is estimated to be nearly two million quarters better than last year, but nearly 1½ million below the level of 1913. It is too early yet to say what chance these estimates have of realisation. In Canada and other countries there is still time for weather conditions to do a good deal of damage. This should be borne in mind in reading the following conclusions:—"Whereas in the season just ended the United Kingdom was very dependent on the United States for its supplies of wheat, it will not be so to nearly the same extent this season, for, unless climatic conditions are exceptionally unfavourable in the future, Canada, India, and Australia together will be able to spare 33 million quarters of wheat, whereas our requirements promise to be under 26 million quarters, so that the British Empire will be more than self-supporting this season, as far as wheat supplies are concerned. The Canadian wheat surplus, however, will not be available in quantity before October, and the Australian before January."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	2,000
" " Sales of East Indian ..	600
" " Imports	1,000
Mid. Americans	5 78d
Egyptian F. G. F.	7.70d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) .. Oct. ..	9 87
Jan. ..	10 37
New York Official noon call Oct. ..	9.87
Jan. ..	10.36
New Orleans 10 a.m .. Oct. ..	9 70
Jan ..	10 22

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" Sales of East India ..	..
" Imports	15,000
Mid. Americans	5.80d
Egyptian F.G.F.	7.75d

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd

Estimated Sales	12,000
Total Imports	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	5.72	5.73
Sept.-Oct.	5.72	5.73
Oct.-Nov.	5.78	5.79
Nov.-Dec.	5.82	5.83
Dec.-Jan.	5.85	5.86
Jan.-Feb.	5.88	5.90
Feb.-Mar.	5.90	5.92
Mar.-Apl.	5.92	5.94
Apl.-May	5.95	5.97
May-June	5.98	6.00
June-July	6.01	6.03
July-Aug.	6.03	6.05
Aug.-Sept.	6.03	6.05

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	15,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
September	5.67	5.63
Sept.-Oct.	5.67	5.63
Oct.-Nov.	5.75	5.71
Nov.-Dec.	5.80	5.76
Dec.-Jan.	5.83	5.79
Jan.-Feb.	5.86	5.82
Feb.-March	5.90	5.86
March-April	5.93	5.89
April-May	5.97	5.93
May-June	6.00	5.96
June-July	6.03	5.99
July-Aug.	6.07	6.03
Aug.-Spet	6.07	6.03

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
Sept.	5.72	5.67
Sept.-Oct.	5.72	5.67
Oct.-Nov.	5.78	5.75
Nov.-Dec.	5.82	5.80
Dec.-Jan.	5.85	5.83
Jan.-Feb.	5.88	5.86
Feb.-Mar.	5.90	5.90
Mar.-Apl.	5.92	5.93
Apl.-May.	5.95	5.97
May-June	5.98	6.00
June-July	6.01	6.03
July-Aug.	6.03	6.07
Aug. Sept.	6.03	6.07

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price
September	5.67	5.65
Sept. Oct.	5.67	5.65
Oct.-Nov.	5.75	5.73
Nov.-Dec.	5.80	5.78
Dec.-Jan.	5.83	5.81
Jan.-Feb	5.86	5.84
Feb.-Mar.	5.90	5.88
Mar.-Apl.	5.93	5.91
Apl.-May	5.97	5.95
May-June	6.00	5.98
June-July	6.03	6.01
July-Aug.	6.07	6.05
Aug.-Sept.	6.07	6.05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd

M. G. Bengal Good	4.10d
" " Fully Good	4.25d
" " Fine	4 40d
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	4 60d
" " Fine	4 90d
" Broach Good	5.10d
" " Fully Good	5.25d
" " Fine	5.40d
" Scinde Good	4.10d
" " Fully Good	4.25d
" " Fine	4.40d

Liverpool, Sept. 4th.

M.G. Bengal Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.25
" " Fine	4.40
M.G. No. 1 Oomra Good.	4.60
" " " Fine..	4.90
" Broach Good	5.10
" " Fully Good	5.25
" " Fine	5.40
" Scinde Good	4.10
" " Fully Good	4.25
" " Fine	4.40

TONE OF CLOTHS.

Liverpool, Sept. 3rd.

A spasmodical cloth selling for India and China

TONE OF YARNS.

Quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London Sept. 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	8,000
" Forwarded	67,000
" Imports	130,000
" Stock	1,190,000

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday Sept.. 4th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	3,570,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	....
East Indian " "	....
American " "	2,590,000
Other " "	....
Total Sales	77,000
East Indian Sales	1 200
Total Speculation	15,000
Total Export	1,000
East Indian Export	..
Ess Indian Stock	67,000
East Indian Forwarded	3,400
East Indian Actual Expe	400
East Indian Imports	2,000
East Indian Speculation	300
American Afloat	39,000
East Indian Afloat	14,000
Total Afloat	71,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

London, Sept. 3rd

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Oct.	9.80
Previous closing price	9.82
Futures at New York Jan.	10 28
Previous closing price	10.23
Cotton markets closed to-morrow.	
Spot Cotton at New York	9.85
Previous price	9.85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	9.44
Previous price	9.44
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	9.38
Previous price	9.67
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	10.10
Previous price	9.98
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	467 00
Silver Commercial Bars	48⅜

Bales.

Week's receipts of Cotton at U.S. Ports	55,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to France and Continent	27,000
Stock of Cotton at U.S. Ports ..	679,000
" " at Interior Ports ..	404,000

New York, Sept 4th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	12,000
" Exports to Great Britain " to Continent	3,000
Futures at New York Oct.	closed.
Previous closing price	9 80
Futures at New York Jan.	closed.
Previous closing price	10.28

Holiday Monday.

Spot Cotton at New York	closed.
Previous price	9 85
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	closed.
Previous price	9.44
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	closed.
Previous price	9 58
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	closed.
Previous price	10.10
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	6⅝
Demand Bills	4.66.75
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 3rd.

Bar Silver Spot	23 9/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Continental Buying.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4 13/16
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5½
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans	4¼
Amount Withdrawn from the Bank of England about	1,800,000
On London at Paris Frs.	27.58

London, Sept. 4th

Bar Silver Spot	23½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	413/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	5
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5
" " " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3½
" 7 day market loans ..	4¼
Transfers on Bombay Rs. 5,00,000 @ ¼	
Exchange on London at Paris Francs	27.58

THE MAILS.

London, Sept. 3rd.

The Bombay Mails were delivered here to-day.

WAR LOANS.

London, Sept. 3rd.

3½%	1925/28	£92¼
4½%	1925/45	£97 13/16

London, Sept. 4th.

3½ %	1925-1928	£ 92⅜
4½ %	1925-1945	£ 97 13/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORTS.

London, Sept. 3rd.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-Ship, Nominal.
Bombay Choice White Wheat—Nominal.
White Delhi. per 492lbs. C I F. Not quoted.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I F. July Sellers 54
Tone:—Firm.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 53½
Tone:—Firm.
Karachi Barley Buyers Augt.-Sept. 37/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs.—Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian. Nominal.
Victorian.—Nominal.
New South Wales.—Nominal.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 57/6
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug.-Sept. Sellers 59
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship Aug -Sept. Sellers 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers 57
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Oct.-November; Paid 52/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept. Oct. Hull Sellers £8/8/9

METALS.

English best selected Copper	£77½
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£67⅝
Copper Braziers	£95⅝
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	£50
Tin Plates I.C Coke 14x20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£85

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal Value 25

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta September-December	19/10½
Raw Java, C. & F Bombay and Karachi September-December	20
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta September-December	21/10½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombaud Karachi September-December	22
Linseed Calcutta September-October Buyers	56

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Sept.-Oct. Sellers	2/4⅞
Ceylon Rubber Oct.-Dec. Buyers	2/4½

London, Sept. 4th.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Bombay Club, No. 1 per 492lbs. ex-ship Nominal.
Bombay Choice White Wheat Nominal.
Wheat, White Delhi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F Not quoted.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F July Sellers 54
Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. July Sellers 53⅝

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe 60lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo 62½lbs.—Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian, Nominal
Victorian. Nominal.
New South Wales. Nominal.
Karachi Barley Sept.-Oct. Sellers 37/6

SEEDS

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57/6
Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 59
Rapeseed. Brown 416 lbs. ex-Ship. Aug.-Sept. Sellers. 52
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship. Sept.-Oct. Sellers. 57
Toria Rapeseed Aug.-Sept. 52/6

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nett September October Sellers 52

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Sept. Oct. Hull Sellers £8-8-9

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£77½
Standard Copper G M.B.	£67⅝
Copper Braziers	£95⅝
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter Nominal	50
Tin Plates C.I.F Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	1 6/9
Iron Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F O.B. Liverpool	£17½
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	£8

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Value. 25

RUBBER.

Para Rubber September-Oct. Buyers	2/4⅞
Ceylon Rubber Oct-Dec. Buyers	2/4½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The market this morning ruled quiet but steady with new Broach at 261 and new Bengal at 208½.

At Colaba an easier feeling prevailed, Broach declining to 260.

Some business has been done in new Bengals but sellers are scarce and only moderate quantity has changed hands.

Ready Cotton continues in good demand. We quote:—

Fine Bengal, Sept. 187.
Fine Akola Sept. 212.

QUOTATIONS FOR 1916.

Fully Good Bengal, January, 207½.
Fine Khamgaum Akola January 228.
Good Broach April 260.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach	..	..	261	Apr. 25'16
" "	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengal (Ry. terms)	214	208	..	Jan. 25'16
H. G. Rajputana (Ry. terms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Ryterms) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Khandesh	..	..	..	..
M G Mathia	..	..	..	..
M. G. Khaniwa Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M G. Nagpore	..	..	..	..
M G. Bengals	188	..	..	Sept. 1915
Do.	221	..	..	Nov. "
D	217	..	..	Dec. "
M. G. Yeotmal	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dhamangaum Pulgam	..	..	..	..
M G. Oomrawateedescription) ..	..	..	..	..
M. G Akola Khgm., Fair staple	230	..	..	Jan. 1916
"	212	..	..	Sept 1915
Saw Ginned Dharwar ..	..	..	228	Do.
H G. Westerns	..	..	200	Do.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	212	Do.
M J. Miraj	..	..	229	Do.
M G. Compta	..	..	228	Do.
H. G. Bhamalkote	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore	..	..	..	..

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 3rd September, 1915:—

Cotton ..	4,077 Bales
Wheat ..	6,344 cwts
Linseed ..	9 697 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed ..	1,184 "
Ginjellyseed	33 "
Poppyseed	372 "
Groundnuts	1,478 "
Castorseed	1,350 "
Rice	2,001 "
Myrabollams	517 "
Cottonseed ..	5,345 "
Gram ..	4,199 "
Joowar ..	21 043 "
Barley ..	2,692 "

STOCKS OF COTTON.

Stock of cotton on 1st September 1915 ..		576,000
Receipts from 1st Sept. to 2nd Sept 1915 ..		5,501
		581,501
Shipments Do. ..		15,147
		566,354
Afloat ..		11 433
		554,921
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by Rail 1st Sept to date ...		5,000
Stock of cotton in all hands		549 921

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 15-16d. to 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 31-32d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31-32d. Oct.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-32d. to 1d.
Do do. Forward	1s. 4¼d. Sept.
Do. 6 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 7-16d.
Francs 3 m-s do.	190⅜ Nominal
60 d-s Hong-Kong	132½
Do. Shanghai	169⅜
60 d-s Yokohama	153 to 153½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-4-0.
Australian Do.	24-8-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield' Sovereigns	15-12-0
English 'Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-0-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 4.

The Cotton Mill Share Market preserved a firm tone to-day and the quotations exhibited a slight advance. Owing to brisk demand Tat Iron and Steel shares indicated a rising tendency.

In Mill shares for October delivery Davids stood firm at Rs. 538½.

Fazulbhoy improved to Rs. 385, Standards to Rs. 890 and Madhavji to Rs. 1 097½.

Centrals changed hands at the prices varying from Rs. 1,760 to Rs. 1,772½.

Swadeshi were quoted at Rs. 1,365.

Indore Malwas kept in demand at Rs. 181½.

Indian Dyeing and Bleaching changed hands at Rs. 123½ and Crescent at Rs. 91½.

Phoenix were placed at Rs. 157½.

New City of Bombay Mill shares declined to Rs. 1,050.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 199.

Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares stood stationary at Rs. 897½.

Tata Iron and Steel shares improved at Rs. 106 and Deferrered to Rs. 204½ for October delivery.

Bank of Bombay shares were quoted at Rs 1 580 and Bank of Indias at Rs. 55 (sellers)

Tata Hydro Electric Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 1,067½ x. d.

Treachers were in request at Rs. 545.

Sara Sirajgunj Ry. shares were quoted at Rs. 96, Mandra Bhons at Rs. 71 and Amritsar Patti at Rs. 151.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 99 (clean) pieces. 4 per cent City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 98 and Port Trust (long-dated) at Rs. 99 3/8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

To-day's market opened with weak tone normal prices for jute. Nothing but jute was booked. Tea and coal were quite neglected.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at 88-13, small sums at 89-1.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

In to-day's Share Market a few coal shares were effected at firm rates, Dinuba at 14½, Gopalichuk 7, Newmanbhum 18, Ranceguni 25½, Teotulmari 10½.

Government Paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 88-12 and small sums at Rs. 89-2.

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Friday.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Friday, 3rd September 1915, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's, Victoria and Alexandra Docks.

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Prince Von Bulow: Imperial Germany	1 8

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RACING IN POONA.

KILTOIWINS AGA KHAN'S CUP.

SOOMSAM CAPTURES THE PONY DERBY.

GREAT DAY OUT FOR BENCE.

Last Saturday's fixture at Poona was an important one, comprising as it did, the Aga Khan's Cup, the Poona Plate, The Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate and the Arab Pony Derby. There was again a large attendance, but from the fact that the trains were not so heavily packed, I imagine the crowd was not so great as on the previous Thursday. The fields in some of the events again ruled on the small side, but this did not in any way militate against the character of the sport which was most interesting and in some cases exciting, right through the classy card of seven events provided. Lord and Lady Willingdon were present and the keen relish with which Their Excellencies greeted the successes of the various performers as they returned to scale could not have been more pronounced had Government House been carrying quite a hatful of tote tickets on each of the respective victors. Nothing could have exceeded the informal charm and hearty good wishes with which Lady Willingdon presented the Aga Khan's Cup to General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan, after giving the victorious Bhopal warrior a hearty shake of the hand, and similarly congratulating both Bence the trainer of Kiltoi and Bowley his jockey. It was a pretty scene and with the prospect of such an envious consummation, it is little wouder there is such expensive spirited competition amongst our sporting plutocrats for the acquisition of the handsome trophy.

There were eleven entries for the Poona Plate, but Mr. Goculdass's formidable trio in Forward III, Polish and Primrose Morn apparently frightened away all the opposition except Hoppner, and before the betting opened the opinion prevailed that the race would be a gift for Forward III, who on the track had been seen to beat Polish out of sight, and the second and third money cut up between Polish and Hoppner. It was therefore surprising to find, that judging from weight of money as indicated by the tote, Hoppner's chance was by no means lightly regarded and when the betting closed he carried quite a lot of money. Nor did the surprise end here; for, when the trio broke away from the gate, it was manifest, after half the journey had been disposed of, that Hoppner was sticking to Forward III, in quite top-sawyer fashion, and when they turned into the straight, from my point of view, Hoppner seemed to be going the better of the two. They ran locked together up to the distance and from here Khaikhusroo on Hoppner made his effort, which, however, Barrett magnificently, countered by a most superb resolute finish timed to a hair and just got Forward's head in front on the post. Barret won the race—not Forward. And the stable have to thank this accomplished rider for landing the stakes, by forcibly bringing along a most unwilling aspirant to racing honours, who, to my mind, was doing all he could to "cut it" all down the straight. Mr. Goculdass's new sprinter is possessed of an extraordinary turn of foot, and in this respect justifies the public reputation he has acquired. But there appears to be nothing remarkable about his Home record to mount him on the exalted pedestal he has been placed on out here. Forward's best performances seem to have been at Newmarket last year when he won the Flying Handicap, the Abingdon Plate, and the Visitors' Plate, all over five furlongs in fairly good company. His other thirteen efforts, when he frequently ran second and third, coupled with his display last Saturday, suggest his being imbued with rogueish tendencies. The time, 1 minute 2 seconds, was slow and I feel sure had Criton been in the race he would have won it easily.

Kiltoi's sensational victory in the Aga Khan's Cup was a remarkable racing exploit which will probably provide a record for posterity as long as a Calendar exists to perpetuate the result. And the hero of it all is none other than my old friend Mr. Richard Bence, who can be now said to have established a reputation amongst trainers as the proverbial Eclipse, with the rest nowhere. Bence is entitled to a much more florid tribute for his achievement than a scribbler of my capacity can bestow upon him. Kiltoi was delivered up to his charge last May and in the space of three short months he has succeeded by exercising sound judgment care and attention in acclimatising and training an English horse to wrest the laurels from a seasoned animal of Bachelor's Wedding's stamp and a Viceroy's Cup winner to boot, in a weight for age event at an advantage of 6lbs. only. The feat amounts almost to a racing heresy, and in order that the fact shall be emphasised that there was no question of a fluke about Kiltoi's victory, the time, 2 minute 35 seconds, a record for the event, is a sufficiently confirmative factor to establish the meritorious nature of the performance without a shadow of a doubt. In 1908 Mr. Galstaun's three-year-old colt Black Wolf, carrying a feather-weight, won the trophy in 2 minutes 36 seconds, the next best being 2 minutes 37 1/5 seconds, proving that Kiltoi's effort will be hard to beat in the future. Bowley rode a splendid race, taking full advantage of Bachelor's Wedding going wide round the turn, by slipping up on the rails at the crucial moment with a clear run down the straight. I am not going to depreciate Kiltoi's victory by suggesting that had Kaikhusroo stuck to his position on the rails he would have won the race, but this much I must say, Bachelor's Wedding certainly suffered by the mistake, and will leave it to others to estimate the extent. I hope now to have seen the last of Kiltoi with the colours up until Calcutta. His colour is against him for this country, and he appears to suffer from a superabundance of animal spirits which might prejudice his career unless he is very carefully handled in his work.

When the tapes went up at the start for the Poona Plate and Forward was left standing, it was declared "no start" by the starter and Polish and Hoppner were recalled, after having travelled nearly a couple of furlongs. Under (a) of Rule 110 the starter is empowered to do this if he considers "that through any faulty action of the starting gate a fair strat has not been effected." Presumably therefore, in the Autumn Plate, as Mr. O'Gorman did not exercise his prerogative when Smirk, Drill Mistress, Shell and Partial Eclipse were left standing, the lapse was not due to any defect in the mechanism of the gate. Curiosity impelled me to make a reconnaissance after the last race to acquire some information on the subject. The first likely source I stumbled against was Byramji's enterprising factotum whose beaming countenance betokened he was simply bursting to afford information on all and anything relative to the day's sport. This initial effort was a gruesome failure at news-gathering: the benign smiler knew nothing—didn't know any horses were left—if the incident occurred on the previous Thursday, he couldn't say, as he had gone home early—perhaps the man in the left-luggage office might know something about the Autumn Plate—he didn't know anything about it—sorry. The next man I ran across was an owner looking very grim and weary—quite a contrast to the Simple Simon smiler I had just left. Yes, he *did* know a dashed lot about it, and expressed the opinion, that it was a wonder the whole bag of tricks was not left except the particular one that was being stimulated into a fit of starting activity with the aid of a stock-whip being dexterously flicked in his rear. This was worth taking a note of and down it went, only to be dissipated into thin air a few moments later by the starter himself who ridiculed the whip story, but was unable to account for the four horses not starting, as they were afforded every opportunity. Well, that's all the information I got and must apologise for my shortcomings as a news-gatherer. When the gate was released, Tartania got a useful break and Khaikhusroo won hands-down looking back at the remnants of his discomfited retinue of labouring pluggers. It was uproariously funny to all but those who had not invested in paste-board on Mr. R. R. S's lot and they cursed till the stand was green with the fumes of their suppressed lurid objurgations.

The theme of fractious horses at the gate recalls an anecdote of Mr. R. R. S's champion arab Precious. While all the tomfoolery with twitches, bamboos, stock-whips and shouting stable attendants was being enacted, Precious used to take up his position with his nose almost resting on the tapes, ease his near-hind and restfully await the office from Brown to jump into his bridle and off. On one occasion the start had been long delayed. Brown had had a late night at a Dorcas Society Meeting and Precious had hardly closed his eyes the night previous owing to a select tom-tom party in the rear of his stable, which was being energetically kept up in celebration of his syce's birthday. The afternoon, too, was warm and oppressive. Brown, leaning forward on Precious' neck in his characteristic attitude, went to sleep, and the old grey followed his example. The tapes flying up caught old Precious on the tip of his nose, and the shock at being startled out of his sleep made him whip round and start the other way, and by the time the topsy-turvy conditions had been rectified, the drowsy pair found themselves chasing the field half a furlong in the rear. At the two furlongs the old smasher was amongst them and coming down the straight Precious came through and spread-eagled the lot as if they were standing still.

The Arab Pony Derby provided what is termed an "incident," inasmuch as Wellington, who passed the post first, was disqualified, and the race awarded to Soomsam who ran second. It is a funny story, and not being exactly deaf, I was afforded the opportunity of hearing circumstantial details of what really happened, from a secluded coign of vantage on the return journey by the "special." Bowley on Soomsam and Templeman on Wellington were running along together in the lead, both going well. They were chatting with each other as "boys" very often do when there is nothing in the running to engage their attention. They were at the same time "kidding" each other and making various pertinent enquiries as to how the respective mounts were holding on. Rounding the turn, Templeman tried to catch Bowley napping by making a dash for it, and getting clear of Soomsam, crossed over, without having the clear margin of a length in his favour, entitling him to effect the manoeuvre. How much this prejudiced Bowley's chance of winning, if at all, I am not prepared to say. The fact that he crossed at all, under the circumstances, was sufficient grounds for the objection to be upheld, and evidence having been taken, Templeman was very properly disqualified. His default was a serious one, and the Stewards took cognizance of the offence by ordering him to "stand down" until the conclusion of next Wednesday's meeting. Lynch, who interfered with Lumination in the Criterion Plate when riding Miss Rollestone last Thursday, was suspended for two meetings. This commendable vigilance on the part of the Stewards has not come a moment too soon, and if they persevere in their efforts in this direction by impressing upon jockeys a sense of their responsibilities a great service will be rendered to owners and the public alike.

Nakib's easy win in the Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate stamps him as the best arab in India, and though one can never be quite certain about what Byramji or Bence may have up their sleeves, the Arab Champion Plate looks more or less of a certainty for Mr. Goculdass's splendid grey.

Excelsior repeated his form in the Chinchwad Plate almost to an ounce by winning the Lanowli Plate, very capably ridden by Bowley. Anbrey won the Country-Bred race with great ease, and I find now that I was not so far out in my reckoning of this horse's form as his previous efforts might have led me to suppose.

THE COUNTRY-BRED PRODUCE PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. For Country-bred horses. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners of a flat race value Rs. 500 or over, once 4lbs; twice of a race value Rs. 500 or over or of a race value Rs. 1,000 or over, 7lbs; thrice of a race value Rs. 500 or over or of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, 12lbs. Winners of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 4lbs; of Rs. 5,000 or over, 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties.

Mr. Hajee Oosman Sait's AUBREY 9-10 Buckley 1
Col. A. Jones' R. G. 8-7 Hoyt 2
H. H. Maharajah of Gowalior's BLACK BOY 8-4 Mujeed 3
Mr. M. Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' COWSLIP 8-11 Bullock 4
Also Ran:—Mercury 6-12, Native: S. B. 6-12 Dhondi.

The Race:—R. G. was on his legs first with Black Boy and S. B. next. At the half-mile Aubrey ran up third and steadily running on was in front at the turn. R. G. tried to race with him to no purpose, Aubrey winning comfortably by 1 length—4—½.

Time:—1 min. 45 1/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win 23/8. Places 14—12/8.

THE POONA PLATE.—Distance—about 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000.—For Horses W. A. & C.—Allowances.—Horses which have not, since 31st March 1913, won flat race or races of an aggregate value Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 12lbs.; Rs. 9,000, 16lbs.; Rs. 4,000, 21lbs.

Mr. M. Goculdass's FORWARD III 8-4 Barrett 1
Mr. Homi Billimoria's HOPPNER 8-1 Kaikhusroo 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's POLISH 9-3 Pullin 3

The Race:—Hoppner led slightly in advance of Forward III to the bend when the latter ran up to him. After a great race down the straight Forward III just won on the post by a head—1½.

Time:—1 min. 2 secs.
Tote Paid:—Win 13/8.

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE.—Distance—1¼ miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arabs. W. A. reduced 10lbs. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1913, of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, once, 4lbs; twice, 7lbs.; offener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 8,000 or over, 4lbs.; of Rs. 12,000 or over, 7lbs.; in addition to above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs. Arabs landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from the country of foaling, 4lbs.; in addition to any landing allowance.

Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's NAKIB 9-0 Barrett 1
Mr. R. R. S's THANK YOU 8-7 Kaikhusroo 2
Mr. Dara Cowasji's TERROR 8-11 Zamil ... 3
Mr. Ali bin Talib's MONEY GOLD 8-7 Pratt 4
Also Ran:—Black Hussar.

The Race:—Black Hussar led off followed by Thank You and Nakib. This order was maintained to the six furlongs when Money Gold ran up third and Nakib was eased. Nearing the bend. Thank You and Nakib were together in front. Turning into the straight Nakib had the measure of Thank You and won easily by 2 lengths—3—2.

Time:—2 min. 23 3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:— Win 18/8. Places 12—13/8.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—Distance—1½ miles.

A Cup value £100 sterling presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 10,000 from the Fund. Winner, the Cup and Rs. 7,000; second, Rs. 2,000; and third, Rs. 1,000. For horses, A. W. and C. Allowances.—Horses which have not since 31st March, 1913, won flat race or races of an aggregate value of Rs. 17,000, 7lbs.; Rs. 12,000, 12lbs.; Rs. 9,000, 16lbs.; Rs. 4,000, 21lbs.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's KILTOI 8-11 Bowley 1
Mr. R. R. S's BACHELOR'S WEDDING 9-3 Kaikhusroo 2
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's JACAMAR ed. 8-2 Trenoweth 3
H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior's MANILLA ed. 7-11 Barrett 4
Also Ran:—Punt 9-3 Hoyt: Cherrywood 8-5 Hardie: Orloff ed. 8-2, Templeman: Sparkes ed. 7-7 Buckley.

The Race:—Bachelor's Wedding went to the front at once followed by Jacamar and Punt. At the mile-post Punt improved a little and Cherrywood was running fourth. At the half-mile Punt shot his bolt and Kiltoi and Orloff ran up to Bachelor's Wedding. Round the turn Bachelor's Wedding went a little wide and Kiltoi ran up to him taking the rails. After a great race down the straight Kiltoi managed to win by a neck—½—1½.

Time:—2 min. 35 secs.
Totes Paid:— Win 26. Places 13—14—18.

THE LANOWLI PLATE.—Distance—1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 1,200; second, Rs. 400; third, Rs. 200.—A High Weight Handicap for Arabs in the 2nd Division.

Mr. Roosi's EXCELSIOR 8-2 Bowley 1
Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK 9-8 Hill 2
H. H. Raja Sir Ranbir Singh's CICERO 8-9 Quinn 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's SOLAR STAR 9-3 Barrett 4
Also Ran:—Bhatty Chief 8-10 Trenoweth: Harry Johnson 8-8 Ebrahim: Sweden 8-5 Zamil: Ajmer 8-3 Mujeed: Nawabzada 8-3 Hardy: Newmarket 7-9 Kaikhusroo: Shaif-ul-Mooluk: Socrates 7-5 Abbas: Khedavi Miseer 6-12 Japheth.

The Race:—Newmarket led followed by Nizam-ul-Mulk, Bhatty Chief and Excelsior. At the half-mile Nizam-ul-Mulk was in front, with Excelsior on his heels full of running; going into the lead at the bend and winning comfortably by 1½ lengths—short head—1.

Time:—1 min. 53 4/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win 74. Places 27/8—27/8—67/8.

THE AUTUMN PLATE.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,000; second, Rs. 700; third, third, Rs. 300. A High Weight Handicap for Horses in the 2nd and 3rd Divisions.

Mr. R. R. S's TARTANIA 9-2 Kaikhusroo 1
Mr. Wilton Bartlett's SANTA BARBARA 9-2 Firth 2
Mr. M. Goculdass's GIPSY'S ADVICE 8-6 Barrett 3
Messrs. Goculdass and Mathradass's FORFEIT 8-1 Buckley 4
Also Ran:—Smirk ed. 8-5 Hardy: Drill Mistress 8-9 Templeman: Seigneurie 8-6 Bowley: Borgie 7-6 Hoyt: Impecunious 7-11 Bullock: Shell 7-3 Melsom: Lady Douglas 7-0 Harrison: Partial Eclipse 6-0 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—In this event Smirk, Drill Mistress, Shell and Partial Eclipse were hopelessly left and took no part in the race. Tartania got a useful break and led all the way with Kaikhusroo looking back. It was not a race at all and nothing more need be said about it.

Time:—1 min. 15 3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win 38/2. Places 27—31/8—29/8.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance—6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, which have not won flat race value Rs. 1,500 or over previous to 1st January, 1915; 14 hands to carry 8st. 12lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st December, 1914, of flat race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or since 31st March 1913, of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 4lbs.; twice of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over, 7lbs.; oftener of race value Rs. 1,200 or over, or of races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over, 12lbs. (Not accumulative.) Allowances.—Maidens, 4lbs. Ponies landed on or since 1st July, 1914, direct from country of foaling, 4lbs.; in addition to any landing allowance.

Genl. Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's SOOMSAM 9-5 Bowley 1
Mr. Abdoola Faras's DARBAN 9-2 Hardy... 2
Messrs Goculdass and Mathradass's WINCHESTER 8-12 Hoyt 3
Also Ran:—Ace of Hearts 9-6 Trenoweth: Bahlool 8-12 Buckley: Wellington 8-8 Templeman: Fado 8-7 Zamil: Raspberry 8-4 Pratt: Cyprus 8-4 Mujeed: Ream 7-10 Purtoosingh.

The Race:—Bahlool was quickest away with Wellington and Soomsam next. At the three furlongs Bahlool fell back and Wellington and Soomsam were running abreast in the lead. Rounding the turn Wellington went to the front and won by a length—1½—neck. An objection was lodged against Wellington at the scales for crossing and after a brief hearing was disqualified, the race being given to Soomsam.

Time:—1 min. 21 3/5 secs.
Totes Paid:—Win 21/8. Places 13/8—19.

The residents in East Rangoon were startled last night about nine o'clock when a Burman police officer went round ordering that the doors and windows of every house be closed. He said that a gang of twnty dacoits from th district armed with firearms attacked a house in Kenedine (western district in Rangoon), killing one and wounding others. The gang had separated and were believed to have gone to East Rangoon.

CALCUTTA MONSOON RACES.

SECOND MEETING SECOND DAY.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The attendance was quite large in spite of the oppressive weather. Three out of six races were won by piping-hot favourites. In the Mediocre Handicap (Division 2) Reinstated who first passed the post was disqualified for crossing and the race was awarded to Affluence.

Caiman Treasure was a rank outsider.

SECOND AMATEUR HANDICAP HURDLE RACE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr. Ever's MIGHTY ATOM 10-8, owner 1
Mr. Dowson's LINGO 9-4 Williamson ... 2
Mr. Dowson's LARKSPUR 10-1 Hanigdal 3

Betting 4 to 5 MIGHTY ATOM, twos Larkspur, six Lingo, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 18 for win, Rs. 14 and 16 for places.

Won by 2 lengths 2½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 3 mts. 36 secs.

THE MEDIOCRE PLATE. (Division 1.)—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Ever's CAIMAN TREASURE 9-3 Owner 1
Mr. Yaddoo's VICES PRIDE 9-10 Billett ... 2
Mr. Roland's SALTIKOFF 9-11 Fitzgibbons 3

Also ran Little Scot 9-5 and Fickle Hugh 9-12

Betting 6 to 4 Fickle Hugh and Saltikoff, fives Vices Pride ten others.

Totes paid Rs. 86 for win, Rs. 34 and 42 for places.

Won by 3½ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 3 1/5 secs.

THE MEDIOCRE HANDICAP (Division 2.)

Mr. Scot's AFFLUENCE 9-0 Mr. Roddack 1
Colonel Mussendins DANCING MISTRESS 9-11 Gahan 2
Mr. Chorarias LADY DORIS 9-5 Fitzgibbon 3

Also ran Little Star Perledale, 9-3, Speedy Boy, 8-7, Cake Walk 7-1, Reinstated Now 8-12.

Betting twos Reinstated Now and Little Star, fours Lady Doris and Perledale, longer prices rest.

Totes paid Rs. 114 for win, Rs. 35, 36 and 24 for places.

Reinstated Now first passed the post but was disqualified for crossing and race awarded to Affluence who came in second ¼ length behind.

Time 1 min. 3 1/5 secs.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Morton's HOME BREW 9-12 Williamson 1
Mr. Butlin's E. E. 7-1 Fitzgibbon 2
Mr Landes's TOM CHANCER 7-4 3

Also ran Chobham 8-3, Nuncio 8-1, St. Bobs 7-0.

Betting Home Brew, fours E. E. sixes Chobham and Tom Chaucer, longer prices the rest.

Totes paid Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 12 13 and 16 for places.

Won by 13/4 lengths ahead between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 16 4/5 secs.

THE SOBRAON HANDICAP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Scott's SEALED 9-12, Mr. Roddick 1
Kour Harman Singh's ROSE LAWN 8-3 Crowden 2
Mr. Donetil's DUMB MARIA 9-7 Williams 3

Also ran Roseleaf 7-0, Flappen 8-13, Tarfeet 8-7, Maori King 8-4, Sidonia 7-8.

Betting 4 to 6 Seaload threes Maori King, fives Rose Lawn and Dumb Maria, longer prices others.

Totes paid Rs. 19 win, Rs. 14, 15, and 21 places.

Won by 1½ lengths ¾ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 1 min. 30 secs.

CLIVE STEEPLECHASE.—Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Pugh's MASTER MILLER 11-10 Mr. Northmoro 1
Mr. Butler's BETTE 11-10 Mr. Walker ... 2
Mr. Pugh's DYMOOR PARK 9-10 Mr. Northore 3
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR 10-9 Mr. Roddicks 4

Betting 4 to 5 Betty Birr, twos on Master Miller fours Dymoor Park.

Totes paid Rs. 24.

Won by 1½ lengths 4 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time 4 mts. 15 4/5 secs.

FRENCH RED CROSS FUND.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM INDIA.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

The Consul-General for France in Calcutta has received an acknowledgment from his Excellency M. Delcasse, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Paris, for a sum of Francs 1,694/80, representing the counter value of a third list of subscriptions in favour of the French Red Cross Fund sent to Paris by M. De. La Batie on July 16th last, which brings the total sent up to date to Francs 31,472/42.

The Consul-General conveys the thanks of the French Government and the personal thanks of M. De La Batie to the subscribers who have shown their sympathy to France and the French Army.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYM. V ELPHINSTONE C. C.

There was an exciting finish to the interesting fixture between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Elphinstone C. C., which was played on Saturday last on the Esplanade. The Elphinstonians going in to bat first had made 199 for five wickets, when they declared and sent their opponents in. To this the Gymkhana replied with a total of 128 and thus lost the match by 71 runs.

The concluding stages of the game were exciting in the extreme. The Gymkhana made 114 for 7 wickets and as there was only quarter of an hour to the time fixed for drawing stumps it looked as if they would be able to make a "draw." But the eighth wicket—that of Hearson—fell without any addition to the total and nine runs later Jackson was unfortunately given out l.b.w. It was now only a couple of minutes to time, when Stileman who had all along played a faultless game, gave an easy catch which was accepted by D. K. Kapadia and the Gymkhana lost the match.

The outstanding feature of the Elphinstonian innings was the fine batting display of Elchidana who contributed 77 in good style. He started very cautiously and his innings was not quite faultless as he could have been sent back when at 54, but on the whole, he gave a fine exhibition of beautifully executed strokes which were loudly cheered, his chief hits being twelve 4's. D. K. Kapadia played a more brilliant innings than his colleague and scored faster but his strokes lacked the finish of Elchidana's hits. Parekh also played beautiful cricket.

For the Gymkhana, Simms made the highest individual score. Playing a characteristically free innings the Sussex amateur hit the ball all round the wicket, sending it five times to the boundary and twice over the ropes. He was missed at 44 but barring this he played faultless cricket and the spectators had not many dull moments when he was at the wicket. Stileman who contributed the next highest individual score on his side did not quite exhibit the dash of his more brilliant colleague but he nevertheless played sound cricket. Going in first wicket down, he was loudly cheered for the five exhibition of batting that he had given.

Jackson's excellent wicket-keeping was a feature of the game. There were 8 "extras" credited to the Elphinstone innings but out of these three were "leg-byes" and one was a fulltoss which went over both the batsman and the wicket-keeper's head, so that, only one of the extras was due to any miss on his part. The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

J. H. Elchidana c Martindale b Clark... 77
N. P. Pavri lbw b Simms 2
J. D. Antia c Martindale b Simms 5
D. K. Kapadia (Capt.) c Jackson b Kilby 48
T. R. Parekh not out 55
B. S. Bhapu st. Jackson b Clark 4
B. J. Morinas, P. D. Kapadia, S. M. Surveyor, P. B. Damania and P. H. Daruwala did not bat.
Extras 8

*Total (for 5 wickets)..... 199

*Innings declared.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Rev. H. Martindale c Elchidana b Bapoo 1
D. G. Hurlbutt b Daruwala 1
F. F. Stileman c D. K. Kapadia b Bhapoo 44
Sir F. L. Sprott b Daruwala 4
K. H. McCormack c Damania b Daruwala 21
H. L. Simms (Capt.) st. Antia b P. D. Kapadia 49
E. E. Christie b P. D. Kapadia 0
H. W. Kilby c Antia b P. D. Kapadia ... 0
H. F. Hearson c Bhapoo b P. D. Kapadia 0
J. E. Jackson lbw b Bhapoo 0
F. J. Clark not out 1
Extras 7

Total 128

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Elphinstone C. C. Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Clark	13	50	2	2
Simms	12	56	2	2
McCormack	5	26	0	0
Hurlbutt	4	25	0	0
Kilby	9	34	1	1

Bombay Gymkhana Innings.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Daruwala	9	36	0	3
Bhapoo	16	48	6	3
Morenas	3	13	1	0
Damania	2	12	0	0
P. D. Kapadia	5	12	2	4

DEPARTURE OF DR COOK.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Dr. Cook and party left Calcutta yesterday on the Colombo Maru which is bound for Singapore. When the explorer was forbidden to attempt the ascent of Mount Everest he announced his intention of travelling in Borneo and presumably he and his party will do so. It is understood that the sudden departure of Dr. Cook was owing to police action under the Act which relates to foreigners in war time.

DISTRESS CHITTAGONG.

RAJA RISHEECASE LAWS' DONATION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Raja Risheecase Law and Brothers, zemindars and merchants, have placed Rs. 22,000 at the disposal of the District authorities of Tipperah and Noakhali for the relief of the needy middle class.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET.

PARSIS vs. HINDUS.

TO-DAY'S STRUGGLE.

The Quadrangular contest for the cricket championship of Western India commences to-day in the historic capital of the Deccan, when the Parsis meet the Hindus in the first round of the Tournament. It is at all times difficult to forecast with anything like certainty the result of a match and it is particularly so when the sides are almost evenly balanced as in the present case. This is the first time that the two communities are meeting each other in a friendly encounter on the Poona wicket. It has always been urged as an extenuating circumstance of the Hindu reverses at the hands of the Parsis that the former were at a disadvantage in having to bat on the Bombay Gymkhana pitch which is so very different from the Hindu Gymkhana wicket which plays so true and fast.

BALOO'S EXCLUSION.

Now that they have got an opportunity of meeting their opponents on the Poona wicket, which if anything is faster and truer than their own pitch in Bombay, they would have no excuse left. And when one considers the great opportunity that has presented itself to the Hindus of trying conclusions with the Parsis on equal terms, one cannot but deplore the unfortunate decision which keeps Baloo out of the team. He would have proved a tower of strength to his side and his inclusion would have materially strengthened the combination.

HINDU ATTACK.

In the absence of Baloo, the burden of attack will fall on Chandarana. Sempre and Joshi. It can be said without any fear of exaggeration that the success or failure of the Hindus will in the main depend on whether Chandarana strikes form or not. On a wet wicket he would very likely prove a terror and the Parsi batsmen will have to look out for themselves. But on a dry wicket he is little better than useless, and Sempre is not in his usual form and as Joshi can by no stretch of imagination be placed in the category of class bowlers, it would not come as a surprise if the Parsi batsmen pile up a big total. Baloo might, therefore, have been included with great advantage. In his absence the Hindu powers of attack must suffer.

HINDU DEFENCE.

Turning to the defence, the Hindus are a fine batting side which should render a good account of itself in this department of the game. In Vithal, Pai and Ganpat they have a splendid triplet of batsmen, whom the Parsi bowlers will find hard nuts to crack. With the exception of Chandarana, Joshi and Bhusari, every one of the team can be relied upon to put up a good fight.

THE PARSI DEFENCE.

The Parsis are also a strong combination but they are handicapped by the absence of Major K. M. Mistry, A. H. Mehta, R. P. Meherhomji and H. F. Mulla. It is unfortunate that the services of the great Patiala crack are unavailable. He is still the most brilliant bat among the Parsis and indeed no team could be said to be thoroughly representative of Parsi cricket, which does not include the famous all-rounder. Meherhomji and Mulla were included in the team originally selected but the former lately hurt one of his fingers, which has incapacitated him from taking part in the Tournament, and the latter has expressed his inability to go to Poona. But notwithstanding these absentees, the Parsi team is a formidable combination. In Warden, Driver and Kanga they possess batsmen who are in the front rank of the wielders of the willow in India. Warden is by far the best batsman on his side. He is their most reliable and consistent scorer, who closely watches every ball and rarely lets a loose delivery go unpunished. Driver is a sticky bat, who has a most tenacious defence, and Kanga is another great batsman.

THE PARSI ATTACK.

In the bowling department Mirza and Parekh are first class bowlers with an effective spin on the ball, and Vatcha is most dangerous if the wicket helps him a bit. In Chinoy they have an excellent stumper, and the rest are also useful men in one department or another of the game. It is a fine all-round combination.

The following teams will take the field to-day:—

THE PARSIS.

(1) Dr. H. D. Kanga (Capt.)
(2) Mr. J. S. Warden.
(3) Mr. B. Mirza.
(4) Mr. H. Vajifdar.
(5) Mr. P. J. Chinoy.
(6) Mr. M. D. Parekh.
(7) Mr. D. D. Driver.
(8) Mr. J. Elchidana.
(9) Mr. D. K. Kapadia.
(10) Mr. S. M. Chothia.
(11) Mr. M. B. Vatcha.

THE HINDUS.

(1) Mr. M. D. Pai (Capt.)
(2) Mr. P. Vithal.
(3) Mr. P. Shivram.
(4) Mr. P. Ganpat.
(5) Mr. S. K. Diveker.
(6) Mr. Sempre.
(7) Mr. S. M. Dalvi.
(8) Mr. Deodher.
(9) Mr. S. M. Joshi.
(10) Mr. M. H. Chandarana.
(11) Mr. Bhusari.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Quadrangular Cricket commences at Poona.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Social Service League: Lecture by Mr. L. R. Gadre on "Booker T. Washington: His Life and Work." Prarthana Samaj Hall, at 6-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Municipal Corporation's Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.
Specie Bank, Meeting of Creditors, Apollo Street, 3 p.m.
Poona Races.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.

Opening of Port Trust Miniature Rife Range, Yellow Gate, Princess Dock, 5-30 p.m.

DAILY.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 6-45 and 10-30.
Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6 and 9-30 p.m.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

Sept. 6.

154 Guards.—The following is a detail of Guard Duties during September. Companies will parade at Headquarters at 6-45 p.m. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, Havresacks and Waterbottles.

7 days 4th to 10th Sept. "G" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 11th to 13th Sept "B" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
5 days 14th to 18th Sept. "C" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 19th to 21st Sept. "A" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
3 days 22nd to 24th Sept. "E" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.
6 days 25th to 30th Sept. "F" Coy. 1 N.C. Officer and 4 men per day.

199 Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to "C" Coy.—

No. 8689 Vol. A. Rosario.

(Sd.) N. B. KINNEAR, Lieut.,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY

Corps Orders by Major R. W. R. Pennington, V.D. Commanding B. V. A.

Colaba, September, 4.

No. 824. Duties.—Duties for the week commencing 6th Sept. 1915.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company Sgt. Niven W.A.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company Sgt. Grimshaw W.
No. 825. Parades.—Parades for the week ending 17th September, 1915.

MONDAY.

7 a.m. Signallers.
7 a.m. Recruits
7-15 a.m. Laying Class.

TUESDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.
No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7-15 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

WEDNESDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.
No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7 a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

FRIDAY.

No. 1 Company will parade at the Government Dockyard at 6-30 a.m. and proceed to Oyster Rock for Fort Manning.
No. 2 Company will parade at Colaba at 7a.m. for Fort Manning, Colaba.

SATURDAY.

7 a.m. Recruits Rifle Drill.
No. 826. Warrants.—Railway Warrants Nos. 97 and 98 has been issued to enable C.S.M.I. C.D. Lettington, to proceed to Ahmedabad on duty in connection with No. 4 Company, and to return on completion of the same.

(Sd.) H. A. STARKEY, Lieut.,
Offg: Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

BOMBAY FAIR,

The Gowalia-Agriaras annual fair was held in Bombay on Sunday. Its booths were laid out from the north of Bazar Gate Street to the west at Gola Lane, and were fairly patronised by holiday-makers.

MISSING UNIVERSITY MACE.

Khan Bahadur Fardunji Dastur, Registrar of the University of Bombay, reports to the Police the theft of the University mace, valued at Rs. 1,200, from a cupboard in the University buildings. It was last seen in February 1914.

STREET FATALITY.

A Pathan labourer, named Akbarkhan Arslakhan was crossing the Frere Road on Friday night, when he was knocked down by a motor car, four of his ribs being broken and the lungs injured. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died on Saturday morning.

STRING BAND AT THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE BYCULLA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

FATMABAI ROGAY CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

During the month of August the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 10,392, of which 4,240 were males, 3,116 females and 3,036 children. The daily average attendance was 335.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A HINDU LABOURER.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, on Saturday, touching the death of a Hindu labourer, named Genu Succaram, aged about 22 years, whose dead body was found lying in the Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway at Wari Bunder. On getting information Inspector Baldwin and Sub-Inspector Sorabji proceeded to the spot, and from the position in which they found the body lying, they came to the conclusion that it must have been deposited there by some person or persons. Somebody had removed two gold amulets which the deceased had been wearing when last seen alive. Major Gordon Tucker, who made a post-mortem examination, was of opinion that the wounds could not have been self-inflicted. The deceased had received twenty-five punctured and contused wounds on the skull, and death was due to shock caused by severe concussion of the brain. No wound had penetrated the skull.

Further enquiry was adjourned.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. L. R. Gadre, B.A. of Akola, will deliver a public lecture in English on "Booker T. Washington: his life and work" to-day at the Prarthana Samaj Hall at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the presidency of Prof. N. M. Muzumdar, B.A., Bar-at-Law.

NOTABLE DEPARTURES BY THE MAIL STEAMER.

Among those who left for Home by the Mooltan were the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K.C.I.E., the retiring Chief Justice of Bengal, the Hon. Mr. Justice Syed Hassan Imam, the Hon. Mr. Justice C. W. Chitty, the Hon. Sir John Woodroffe, the Hon. Mr. Justice T. W. Richardson, and the Hon. Mr. Justice B. L. Mullick who for the long vacation have gone home. Mrs. Mullick accompanies Mr. Justice Mullick.

NOTABLE ARRIVALS PER S.S. KAISER-I-HIND.

The P. & O. Company's English Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind, arrived here yesterday, from London with a number of passengers. Among those who came were the Hon. Sir Harcout Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. the Hon. Mr Justice Rahim, Lady B. S. Changan, Brigadier-General E. and Mrs. Johnson and His Higness the Maharaja of Barwani.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One attack of plague and two attacks and one death from small-pox were recorded in Bombay on Friday, the plague attack being reported from Middle and Lower Colaba. There were no cholera cases. The total mortality from all causes was 75 as compared with 80 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 62 of 1913. The total number of rats caught was 1,864, out of which 5 were found to be plague stricken.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN FUND.

At the request of the above Fund a large and influential meeting of some of the grain merchants of Bombay was held yesterday under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, J.P., at the Dassa Oswal Mahajan Wadi at Mandvi Bunder. Mr. Harjiwan Kalidas Mehta gave an interesting lecture on "The Importance of Non-destruction," treating the subject in its various aspects. The success achieved at the two previous meetings held under the auspices of this Fund by the rice merchants and the cloth merchants was referred to, and the utility of the work was again impressed upon the audience by various speakers. The manager Mr. Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri and Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati, thanked all those present for the kind interest that was shown by them towards this movement and took the opportunity of thanking the various donors who contributed to this Fund at the various meetings. The President's address and appeal at the time was most effective and further donations of Rs. 992-8 were announced at this meeting which were gratefully acknowledged admist loud cheers. Before the meeting came to a close Professor G. G. Burve, entertained the audience with music.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

ELECTION OF THE SYNDICATE.

The following gentlemen constitute the Syndicate of University of Bombay for the year 1915-16 (1st September 1915 to 31st August 1916).

Ex-officio Members.

The Vice-Chancellor (The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta).
The Director of Public Instruction (The Hon. Mr. W. H. Sharp).

(a) By the Faculty of Arts. (Elected)

The Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan.
Principal A. C. L. Wilkinson.
Dr. Harold H. Mann (representing Science.)
The Rev. Principal W. G. Robertson.
Principal Percy Anstey.

(b) By the Faculty of Law.

Sir Narayan Chandavarkar.
The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad.
Mr. Abdeali M. Kajiji.

(c) By the Faculty of Medicine.

The Hon. Dr. D. A. D'Monte.
Dr. Sorab K. Nariman.
Lt.-Col. S. C. Evans.

(d) By the Faculty of Engineering

Dr. N. A. F. Moos.
Dr. H. N. Allen.

DEANS OF FACULTIES

The following gentlemen have been elected Deans of Faculties for the year 1915-16:—

Faculty of Arts:—Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

Faculty of Law:—The Hon. Sir Stanley Batchelor.

Faculty of Medicine:—Dr. N. F. Surveyor.

Faculty of Engineering:—The Hon. Sir Frederick Sprott.

BIG MEAT COMBINE.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The following is from an Australian paper New York, August 15th. The newspapers state that a combine is being established among all the big meat contractors in Argentina under the direction of the American group.

This coupled with the fact that American packers are establishing themselves powerfully in Uruguay and Australia means that a world-wide interest under American management is in sight.

MILITARY ITEM.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Lieut.-Col. Douglas E. Cayley of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment has been gazetted to be (temporarily) Brigadier Commander. Whilst so employed he has been appointed Brigadier General dating from June 7th and has been attached to the Headquarters Units.

FLOODS IN EAST BENGAL.

STATEMENT IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sppt. 4.

A meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council was held to-day, Lord Carmichael presiding. In reply to questions asked by the Hon. Dr. Nilratan Sircar regarding floods in Tippera and Noakhali the Hon Mr. Birley on behalf of Government said that the area now seriously flooded was about 360 square miles, apart from comparatively small areas which are receiving the attention of the local officers. The condition of the whole of Noakhali and of the sadar and chandpur sub-divisions of Tippera he said was now normal. In Brahmanbaria the condition was more serious and it was estimated at present that 30,000 households will ultimately require agricultural loans and 2,500 households, gratuitous relief. The Commissioner of Chittagong had up to date received Rs. 800,000 from Government for agricultural loans and Rs. 50,000 for gratuitous relief. Whatever further grants are necessary would be made.

In the Noakhali district and in the Chandpur sub-division of Tippera, no person was now receiving any gratuitous relief from Government, though many received it while the distress lasted in those areas. Three cases of suicide due directly or indirectly to distress had unfortunately occurred in the district of Tippera. Two of the victims were married women and one was a boy of 12.

In conclusion, Mr. Birley said that Government were not aware that many members of Bhadralok classes were still averse from applying for gratuitous relief from Government, though they had less hesitation in receiving agricultural loans. Local officers had been instructed to make special enquiries to ascertain cases of landless members who were in real distress and who were prepared to receive gratuitous relief from Government.

The Hon. Mr. Beatson Bell then presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bengal Decentralization Bill, 1915, which was passed.

The Bill to amend the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act of 1915 was then introduced by Mr. Bell.

LORD CARMICHAEL'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael then said that as their session had come to an end it would be his duty to adjourn the Council, but before doing so it was the usual custom for the President to say something and he did not propose to depart from that custom. After making references to the death of one of the Legislative Council members, Raja Govinda Narian Roy, he spoke on the war. A year ago a good many of them made prophecies as to what would or would not happen, but he thought they all realised now what they really owed not only to themselves but to the whole world. His own personal feeling was that they were very much more confident now than they were a year ago. Speaking for himself, he would only say that a year ago his confidence was more a matter of faith than anything else. He thought that they could say now from assured authority that they did feel confident of success. People realised what the the power of the British Empire was. They certainly never had any doubt about their forces, whether they were land forces or sea forces. They were confident of their Navy. He did not think anybody a year ago could have predicted that the power of the British Navy was so clearly established in the eyes of the whole world as it had undoubtedly been. As to their land forces they had been very much enlarged and had done splendid work. He more specially pointed out one thing, which the members of Council might do, and that was to try to still the alarm which their fellow countrymen might feel and he thanked the members for what they had done. There were, as they knew, certain scares and rumours. He did not know that they had quite got to the end of them, but he hoped that they all saw that these scares and rumours were baseless.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

There had been a certain amount of distress in East Bengal due to natural causes. He would only say to them that they might feel quite confident that Government would do its duty. In this connection he would remind them that because Government did not always act as rapidly as some people would like it, that did not mean that Government did not realise what its duty was. Government thoroughly realised its duty. He would take this opportunity of thanking those, who in their private capacity had done what they could either by personal service or gifts of money to help the distressed. He would also take this opportunity to say one further thing and that was that he for one was grateful to his Excellency the Viceroy who had sent Rs. 1,000 for the relief of the distressed in East Bengal.

The Council then adjourned *sine die*.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN ASSAM

CALCUTTA, Sept. 3.

Reports of floods are still pouring into Calcutta from Eastern Bengal and Assam. The further outburst of the monsoon has seriously affected the agricultural operations. The latest official report received from Assam this evening states that during the week ending August 28th the weather was seasonable; moderate rain fell in all districts. The recent floods have retarded agricultural operations in Goalpara, Kamrup and Nowgong and damaged winter rice in Goalpara, Darrang, Nowgong and Garro Hills.

Some damage by insect pests to transplanted winter rice is still reported from Sibsagar. Plucking and manufacture of tea continue. Transplantation of winter rice and harvesting of autumn rice are in progress. The prospects of tea are good but those of paddy and jute generally are not favourable. The price of common rice has risen. Cattle disease is reported from six districts. Insufficiency of fodder is reported from five districts.

RANA OF BURWANI.

RETURNS FROM THE FRONT.

Captain H. H. the Ranashahib of Burwani, C.I., who left for the Front in April last, returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the P. and O. Mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind. His Highness was looking very fit and well after his service of four months. He landed at the Apollo Bunder and was received by the Ruling Chiefs of Baria, Bansda, Rajpipla, Alirajpur, etc., etc. and drove to the Taj Mahal Palace Hotel, where special arrangements for his accommodation were made by Mr. C. Stengler, the manager of the Hotel. His Highness was entertained at lunch by H. H. the Rajasahib of Bansda. This function was a great success, the menu being of a recherche character as is always the case under Mr. Stengler's directions.

Amongst the guests, the following were present:—H. H. the Rajasahib of Nandod. H. H. the Rajasahib of Baria, H. H. the Rajasahib of Bansda, H. H. the Rajasahib of Ali Rajpur, the Heir-Apparent of Morvi, Prince Vijaisingh of Palitana, Rajasahib of Dahi, Kunwar Sahib Bharatsingh of Burwani, Kumarsahib Dasrathsinghji, Kumarsahib Ukersinghji of Bagsura, Thakore Sahib Kathibara, Ranasahib Pravinsingh of Bansda, Ranasahib Kirithsinghji of Nandod, the Dewansahib of Dhar and Mr. B. N Khambatta of Indore.

Interviewed by a press representative the Maharajah said:—"The Indian Army at the Front is in a splendid condition and they are well supplied with food and other materials. Their morale is excellent and the Commanding Officer has great confidence in their loyalty and devotion. I was at the Indian Corps Headquarters. All other Indian Chiefs do not serve in the field but are attached with different brigades in different capacities. The arrangements for medical aid are excellent. It is even possible to send wounded men to London within eight hours from the trenches. The Indian Corps is still in want of ambulance cars and other materials useful for ambulance."

His Highness left by the Northern Express last night for his Capital, where arrangements have been made to give him a grand reception on his return.

PERSONATING EXCISE AND SETTLEMENT OFFICERS.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

H. H. the Raja Partab Bahadur of Partabgarh has concluded the hearing of the case in which one William Wiseman was charged with falsely representing himself to be an Excise Officer under circumstances already reported. The accused has been sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. The second case, in which the accused was charged with having represented himself as being an officer of the Settlement Department and taken some money from the villagers, was not proved.

RAW HIDES AND SKINS

NO LICENSES NEEDED FOR EXPORT TO ALLIED COUNTRIES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Under instructions from the Secretary of State for India shipment of raw hides and skins to Italy, France and Russia, except to the Baltic ports, will now be permitted without licenses.

HEAVY RAINS IN UNITED PROVINCES

MAIL TRAINS TO SIMLA DELAYED.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The unusually heavy rainfall in the United Provinces has interfered with the mail arrangements for Simla. The United Provinces, Calcutta and Punjab mails arrived at Kalka at midday to-day and are expected to arrive here late this evening. The mails from Lucknow side are also subjected to delay.

SRAMAJIVI SAMAVAYA LTD.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S HOUSE SEARCHED BY POLICE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The Bengal C. I. D. aided by the Serampore police in the district of Hooghly searched the house of one Amarendra Nath Chatterji at Utterpara yesterday. Amarendra is the managing director of Sramajivi Samavaya, Ltd., of Calcutta. He was not there when the search took place. It is believed that he is wanted in connection with a charge of trading with enemy countries. Nothing was taken by the police. The house of Ramchandra Banerji, Secretary of the Utterpara Sammilani was also subjected to scrutiny. Amarendra is said to be friendly with Ramchandra.

GIFTS OF A MOTOR AMBULANCE.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

Mr. Raj Kumar Singh Mookim, son of Rai Badri Das Bahadur, the well-known jeweller of Calcutta, has on behalf of his father's firm offered to the Government a 40 h.-p. motor ambulance for use in conveying wounded soldiers. This most generous gift has been gratefully accepted by the Viceroy.

IMPERIAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PROGRAMME FOR FIRST DAY'S MEETING

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Although the programme of the first day's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council has not yet been issued, it may be taken that there will be no change in the provisional Agenda which was published some time ago. The Jejeebhoy Baronetcy Bill will be passed. Both the Hindu University and the Inland Steam Vessels Bills will be referred to Select Committees, details of which are yet unsettled. The new Bills for introduction will include the (1) Repealing and Amending Bill (2) the Trusts Bill (3) the Frontier Constabulary Bill and (4) the Soldiers' Suits Bill. It is quite probable that H. E. the Viceroy will open the Session with an address.

MOSLEMS AND THE CONGRESS

"HABLUL MATIN'S" PLEA FOR JOINT ACTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

The "Hablul Matin," a leading Moslem journal of Bengal, writes as follows:—"The forthcoming session of the Congress will draft a scheme for the readjustment of the political relations of India with England and the Colonies. That concerns the vital interests of the Islamic community. It is, therefore, most important that Moslems are properly represented in the Congress this year, but it would be still better if the proposed session of the All-India Moslem League at Bombay were held at the same time. That would bring about a conference between the representatives of the two communities to settle a line of common action for the future. The postponement of the next Session of All-India Moslem League till the end of the war would be fatal to the true interests of the country and the Islamic community. It would be contrary to the principles laid down by our trusted leader his Highness the Aga Khan and the wishes of the vast majority of our brethren in faith. We must work in harmony with our Hindu fellow-countrymen for the promotion of national interests. That can be possible only by drawing the National Congress and the Moslem League into closer connection. We earnestly hope that the Councils of the Moslem League and its branches will give the subject the most serious consideration and decide to hold the next session of the All-India Moslem League at Bombay during the ensuing Christmas, so that Hindus and Moslems may be united to work for the regeneration of the motherland."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION IN INDIA.

THE "BENGALEE'S" STRONG COMMENTS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

Commenting on Lord Willingdon's Convocation address the "Bengalee" says:—"We are glad to find that our solicitude for the promotion of primary education is shared by the highest officials and that Lord Willingdon in his Convocation address lays the same emphasis on the necessity of elementary education as we do."

After making elaborate extracts from His Excellency's address and referring to that part of his speech when the Governor says "Education should be a comprehensive activity," the paper writes:—"That has been the characteristic of all civilised states in the world and to this end a far larger sum per head of the population is spent by them than is done by our Government."

Referring to the census report that in India only 59 persons per thousand are literate in the sense of being able to read and write, the "Bengali" continues:—"This shows how inadequately one of the most insistent demands on behalf of the ignorant and the unprogressive has been met by our Government. His Excellency strongly condemns this state of things, and that quite rightly, as repugnant to humanity and an anamoly, a danger and a disgrace. All our agitation for their removal has so far been a cry in wilderness. We trust that now that the present inactivity or insufficient activity of the state is condemned by the Governor of a Province, the Government of India will take up the problem seriously and solve it satisfactorily."

THE "CHIT" SYSTEM LOTTERY.

(News Bureau.)

CALICUT, Sept. 4.

A suit filed in the Munsiff's Court, Calicut, relates to an interesting kuri or chit system, which is coming into vogue in Malabar.

The Chit Fund in the present instance comprises 100 chits of Rs. 5 each. Every month one chit is drawn by lot, but the winner gets Rs. 200 only, the remaining Rs. 300 which is collected being retained by the Moopen or the chit manager. Thus forty chits are drawn in forty months. In the 41st month the manager distributes among the 60 unlucky members the sum of Rs. 12,000, which has accumulated in his hands by monthly accretions of Rs. 300.

The manager derives profits from the use of the money he retains during the period of the fund. In another fund organised here the manager retains Rs. 700 out of the Rs. 1,000 collected every month until he accumulates Rs. 21,000 to be distributed among 70 unlucky members after thirty months. When the fund closes the manager's liabilities and profits in such funds are considerable. In the latter instances, calculating interest at the moderate 12 per cent, the manager's profit exceeds Rs. 3,200.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA (3); Y. M. C. A. (2)

The match between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Young Men's Christian Association on the Cooperage on Saturday evening, proved to be a great attraction and the exceptionally large number of spectators that gathered were treated to a vigorous and interesting game, which ended in a well deserved victory for the Gymkhana by three goals to two. Although the Y. M. C. A. lacked the services of Bourne and H. James at half, they put up an excellent fight without their performance being brilliant anywhere except in the defence. Philmore, who played at centre-half in lieu of Bourne, the regular incumbent, was very reliable, his tackling being first rate. Strelley also played in the half-line during the first moiety, but wisely moved up to assist the attackers during the second period of the game. He scored both goals for his side, the first being a magnificent effort from the half-way line, but however lost several good chances of putting his side on level terms by his selfish play. Murray and Morris at times showed up well, but Harwood was a complete failure and was scarcely responsible for one of his really good runs on the wing, for which he is usually prominent. Peel and W. James played a very sound game. The former player was badly winded during the first few minutes play, but continued gamely throughout the sixty minutes. Bridgewater saved several hot shots but should certainly have stopped the first two goals scored against him. The Gymkhana were all over their opponents in the first half and thoroughly played themselves out, the Y. M. C. A. showing better staying powers in the second period and had much the better of the exchanges. Edwards, Asher and MacBean were the pick of a dashing set of forwards, whose impetuosity in front of goal was the principal feature of the game, MacBean's centres were not as good as usual and were charged down, most times, by the Y. M. C. A. backs. Bradbury and Barrett were the most prominent of the halves, while Hampson, a new man, did not show up to great advantage. Barrett did not keep his position well in the second half and the Y. M. C. A. forwards gave the backs several anxious moments; but Stovin and Begbie put up a good defence. The former player charged down several good shoots by Murray and Strelley, he was most unfortunate on one occasion in accidentally handling inside the fatal area, and a penalty was awarded against him from which the Y. M. C. A. scored. James was not too safe between the sticks, he fields well, but in rather slow in clearing.

The Gymkhana scored within two minutes from the start through McKee, and notched two more goals before the call of half-time.

The Y. M. C. A. with three goals against them, played up remarkably well in the second period and scored twice. Both goals going to the credit of Strelley, the second one being scored from a penalty kick. The game ended.

Bombay Gymkhana ..... 3 goals.
Y. M. C. A. ..... 2 goals.

The teams were:—

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal, Jones; backs Begbie and Stovin; halves, Bradbury, Barrett and Hampson; forwards, McKee, Asher, Edwards, Scott and MacBean.

Y. M. C. A.:—Goal, Bridgewater; backs, W. James and Peel; halves, Strelley, Philmore and Gardiner; forwards, Morris, Hildreth, Murray, Catherell and Harwood.

Referee:—Sergt. Skinner.

RESULTS UP-TO-DATE.

Teams.	P	W	L	D	F	A	Pts
R. G. A.	9	8	0	1	35	2	17
Medicals	11	8	2	1	23	6	17
Bombay Gymkhana.	9	7	1	1	36	8	15
Y. M. C. A.	10	5	3	2	13	13	12
6th Devons	11	4	5	2	14	18	10
Bengal United	9	2	6	1	9	20	5
Inst. Luso-Indiano.	10	1	8	1	3	25	3
Lusitanians	10	0	9	1	2	43	1

TO-DAY'S GAME.

R. G. A. v. Bengal United.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

The following will play for the Gymkhana versus a Garrison team on the Oval to-day. Kick-off 6 p.m. prompt.—Back: W. H. E. Aspinwall; Three-quarters: E. G. Lilley, C. D. Baker, H. B. Edwards and F. J. Cheminais Halves: H. W. Kilby and H. V. Hampton; Forwards: A. M. Green (Capt.) A. Scot, W. E. Osborne, A. Lochore, A. Hampson, R. B Grenfell, V. C. Bridgeman and D. Robertson.

QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

COMPOSITION OF PRESIDENCY XI.

(News Bureau.)

POONA, Sept. 5.

In the forthcoming Quadrangular tournament Major Greig, Capt. Goldie, Messrs. H. L. Simms, Tarrant, Salter, Hardie, Kirkwood, Capt. Yates, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Fawcett will represent the Europeans in their contest with the Muhamadans on Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

FILLIPI EXPEDITIO

AWARDS BY ROYAL ITALIAN GROGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Royal Italian Geographical Society have awarded to Major Wood, R. E., and Messrs. Jamna Prasad and Shiva Lal silver medals in recognition of the help rendered by them to the exploration of the Karakoram Mountains undertaken by the Fillipi Expedition.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Monday, September 6, 1914.

A DISCREDITABLE AGITATION

Our London correspondent in the letter which appears on another page discusses the interesting probability that the result of the National Register will be to kill the agitation for compulsory service during the war. It is thought that the new recruiting campaign will bring in another half-million men which will be more than the Government will be able to equip until some time next year. We think, so far as one may judge from a distance, that such is very likely to be the case. Some time ago we commented in these columns on an article by Mr. Hilaire Belloc on the subject of compulsory service, in which that able writer on military affairs pointed out that, quite apart from the merits of some form of conscription in peace time, the good effects of resorting to it in the middle of a campaign were extremely doubtful. Further, there is no object in suddenly throwing the whole of your military machinery out of gear for such a purpose in the middle of a war, with all the risks attendant on such a course, if you are getting men, and men of the right sort, by voluntary effort, however much you may deprecate the invidious methods of recruitment and the unfair incidence of a voluntary system. For this reason we have held for some time past that the agitation for compulsory service, during the continuance of the war, is not justified by any necessity that has as yet arisen, and is to be strongly deprecated as diverting the attention of the public in these momentous times to a controversy which raises very bitter discussion and creates general unpleasantness; especially as all these drawbacks have been accentuated by the odious methods adopted by the more strongly vocal of the advocates of compulsory service. Infinitely more harm in our view is being done by the tactics pursued by "The Times" and the "Daily Mail" than any good that could be achieved by their agitation, even in their own view.

This is not a time, and it is not a question, when it is desirable to pursue a campaign of this sort by all the less reputable methods of the political warfare of normal times, added to an unpatriotic belittlement of the Empire's efforts, which, where it fails to disgust, must excite the regret of our Allies. We would be the last to say anything in support of the interference with the freedom of the Press at any ordinary time, but it is certainly a reasonable question whether the time has not come for the Imperial Government to take some steps to put a stop to the dangerous campaign of calumny in which the Northcliffe papers are engaged. And we are inclined to agree with Mr. R. B. Cunninghame Graham, himself a noted champion of freedom, who writes to a leading organ of Liberal opinion to urge that the Government should take action against these mischievous journals. The letter is worth reproducing

HOW LONG, OH LORD?

To the Editor of "THE NATION."

SIR,—I hear that the "Daily Mail" and "The Times" are much read at the Front, and am told that their influence is as dispiriting to the troops as a German victory a month. What the object of the proprietor of these papers can be, only he himself can tell. The fact remains that every false move we make is magnified in the columns of both "Daily Mail" and "Times," as much magnified as it could be in the German press.

I have read articles gibing at our want of preparation, sneering at the Commander-in-Chief, belittling the Government, and hinting that our Allies are dissatisfied with the efforts that this country is putting forth on our own and on their behalf.

Let us recapitulate what we actually have done. We have cleared the seas of German shipping; we have sunk the last of the German Pacific squadron; we have defended the north coast of France. We certainly saved Paris at the time of the great German advance a year ago. We are financing several of our Allies. We are helping them with munitions. We have taken the greater part of the German colonies. We are fighting all over the world, and, lastly, in one year we have raised an army of three million men, according to the public Press.

Still, "The Times" and "Daily Mail" sneer and gibe and depreciate. This is little, for only bad patriots mark them; but they do their best to discourage. Napoleon said that it is the *moral* of the soldier that counts, and that a dispirited army never won victories. If this is so, and if it is true that in Germany the dispiriting articles are read with avidity, and in the Allied countries with alarm and astonishment, is it not time for us to be doing something in our own defence?

In no country but our own would papers that depreciate the efforts of the Army and the Government in time of war, be allowed to appear. Why should they be allowed here? Surely the Government cannot be afraid of a newspaper proprietor, however enterprising he be? The time has come, I venture to think, to deal pretty drastically with Lord Harmsworth, and with his whole Eisteddfod.—Yours, &c.,

R. B. CUNNINGHAME GRAHAM.

The contrast between the state of affairs in India and in England in this respect is certainly remarkable. Here we have a lavish use of the censorship and a strong Press Act, to say nothing of other means, for the harassment and sometimes the suppression of journals guilty of merely faults of judgment, though they may in general respects be pursuing a policy of the utmost value to Government so far as the war is concerned. In England we are presented with the spectacle of a whole battery of newspapers uniformly engaged in a campaign of belittlement of the achievements of the armies in the field, the efforts of Government and the patriotism of the people, reinforced by the magnification of every effort of the enemy and every mishap or delay to the Allies' arms,—a campaign calculated in the highest degree to cause embarrassment to the Government of the King-Emperor in their relations with his Majesty's Allies. And they are allowed a free run!

To revert to the question of compulsory service we would add that we have in no way changed the view, which we have always strongly held, that some system of compulsion is essential to any adequate scheme of defence against aggression in the British Empire, and we have no doubt whatever that, when the war is over and Britain comes to put her house in order, the experience of this war, for which she was so unprepared, will lead the majority of the British electorate to concur in this view. Our only fear is that the Liberal party in this matter will miss a great opportunity and force the country to have resort to a Tory government to carry out a policy which, we think it is fairly clear, is now favoured by the majority of the nation. That would be a great misfortune.

ANOTHER VIEW OF THE POLICE.

It was a strange coincidence that during the same week two of the highest officials in the country,—one a Governor, another a Lieutenant-Governor,—should have made a departure from ordinary official routine by delivering long addresses to the cadets of two different police training colleges. While the mind contemplated with hope a new era of police reform heralded by the bold and wise words of Lord Carmichael, the speech of Sir Charles Bayley comes as a reminder that in bridging the wide gulf between the police and the people, difficulties from unexpected quarters will have to be reckoned with. There is, indeed, something significant, if not ominous, in the tone of Sir Charles Bayley's speech, and it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that it was meant, in some respects, at least, as an answer to Lord Carmichael's memorable utterance. Of course, there was bound to be a certain unanimity of views as regards a few aspects of the question, and though both Lord Carmichael and Sir Charles Bayley incline to think,—the latter more so than the former,—that a distinct improvement is taking place in the relations of the police with the people, what is most marked and instructive is the contrast between the general trend of these two addresses. And it is to this important distinction that we desire to call attention. Lord Carmichael's address, it is needless to repeat, will remain a memorable one in the annals of the history of the Indian police. Distinguished alike by breadth of view, deep insight and a sincere desire to see that the police, who are admittedly a failure, should be improved, it was intended principally to impress upon them a correct view of the position which they should occupy in respect to the people as well as to the Government. More than this, it was actuated by the recognition that it is unjust to shift the blame for police inefficiency on to the people. Lord Carmichael, in short, frankly told the police that they had still to win the trust, the co-operation and the good-will of the people and that this they could do only by bringing about a change in themselves. Sir Charles Bayley's bureaucratic mind could not apparently brook this courageous frankness, with the result that the prejudices and tendencies associated with such a frame of mind were at once roused. The chief of these prejudices is that, whatever may happen, in matters which vitally affect the interest of the country, the views of the ruling caste should never be as Lord Carmichael's views undoubtedly were, in perfect agreement with those of the representatives of the people. And the most usual of the tendencies of the bureaucratic mind is, whenever a system is admittedly found to be wrong and every other means of apologizing for it are ineffectual or inadvisable, to try ingeniously to shift the blame on to the critics of that system. It is only thus that the strange view of Sir Charles Bayley regarding the functions and the motives of the Press can be explained. His final adjuration to the members of the police were to ask them not to "be discouraged because they found themselves from time to time attacked in the public press." Not content with laying down this dictum, he proceeded to elaborate the character of these "attacks": "Often they were the result of ignorance or false information. Sometimes they were due to malice pure and simple, and in these two cases, they might depend on Government and their superior officers to do the best for them." The underlying meaning of these statements is not obscurred by the doubled-edged admission that "now and then, unfortunately the attacks are well-founded, and, when this was the case, they were valuable and should be welcomed, for they led to the elimination of the black sheep, of whom there would always be a few in every flock." It is obvious that these statements,—sweeping and unsubstantiated as they are,—will be interpreted in many quarters as vindicating the methods and the record of the police and their attitude towards the people and their representatives,—an attitude which, according to Lord Carmichael, requires a radical change. The mischief that such statements are bound to cause in the relations of the people and the police by encouraging the latter in contemptuous disregard of the opinion of the public, whose confidence they should make it their primary duty to win, is incalculable.

Notes of the Day.

Diplomacy in Washington and Rome.

The announcement that the Pope has made a communication to Washington regarding the possibility of inaugurating *pourparlers* for peace is highly significant of the opinion of the Central Powers of the exact value of their own position. According to Reuter's telegram the Pope has intimated that Germany, Austria and Turkey are not averse to discussing peace terms. It is thus obvious that the initiative of the Vatican is not its own but has been prompted from Vienna and Berlin. Apart from the fact that the diplomacy of the Vatican seems to be actuated by extraordinary ignorance of the probabilities, it is necessary to say that His Holiness is singularly badly advised to allow the Vatican to be made a mere convenience of the moment by its friends in Vienna and Berlin. We were told some time ago that His Holiness would seize that moment which was most favourable for an effort for peace. Apparently the moment in question was the moment most favourable to Germany. It is almost incredible that the Vatican diplomatists can suppose that the Allies would think of listening at this juncture to any suggestions of peace from Germany. But if Cardinal Gibbons is so ignorant of realities as to suppose that the way to peace negotiations can be paved by a preliminary Anglo-German agreement regarding the freedom of the seas, his friends in Rome will perhaps believe anything. President Wilson and Cardinal Gibbons are reported to have had a highly satisfactory interview on the subject, and if they are pleased nobody else need mind very much. But, if the telegrams from Washington are to be believed a couple of lunatics in Bedlam could not have talked greater nonsense.

The Russian Achievement.

Every fresh telegram that comes from Petrograd seems to justify the belief that the German announcement of some days ago, that a wedge was about to be driven in between the German armies, was not only premature but has little prospect of ever being realised. We are told in a telegram, the wording of which is sufficiently guarded, that the Russians have assumed the mastery in the region north of Vilna; there is a lull in the Riga region where von Hindenburg appears to have withdrawn considerable forces, while in Galicia a partial offensive has been assumed and the enemy severely punished. The Grand Duke has extricated his armies from every position of difficulty and has been able to concentrate on a shorter, straighter and hence a more secure front. Henceforward we think no one should feel any great nervousness as to what may happen in the East. The worst has happened. We see no possibility, in the future, of the Germans achieving their decision,—of their being able to drive wedges, close pincers, or do anything else of a decisive character. The real test is passed. We have now reached the stage when the stupendous character of the German adventure,—as it has developed, not as they intended it,—must begin to tell upon their resources in men, now on the decline. Colonel Barone, who is described as the "foremost Italian expert" has expressed the opinion that the Germans are marching to disaster by pushing the advance into Russia. That is an opinion we have held to all along in these columns.

The Western Front.

Colonel Barone has returned from a visit to the Western Front, and, after carefully weighing the arguments of the supporters of an immediate offensive and of those favouring delay, unhesitatingly favours the latter. He expresses agreement with General Joffre, whose views we may assume he has ascertained at first-hand, that, at the present moment, an offensive in the West can be delayed without inconvenience, in order that once it is begun it may with certainty be carried out thoroughly and without interruption. It is better for the Allies to wait until Germany has fully achieved her disaster in Russia and then strike, is how Colonel Barone puts it. These views have so often been expressed by us that there is no need further to expatiate on them. But, as we have repeatedly said, the German position is so precarious on the Western Front now, that there is not the least doubt that the Allied commanders, if they so chose, could, by inaugurating a grand offensive, achieve at any rate the initial success required for the breaking of the German line. But undoubtedly they have been waiting until they can be assured that the most tremendous call upon their reserves of heavy ammunition will not leave them at any stage with a shortage that might involve a delay, giving the enemy time to consolidate new positions. When the offensive once begins there is not likely to be any rest until a decision of a revolutionary character has been achieved. That moment may be near at hand, or it may not come till the Spring. That, no one outside the inner circle can tell. But since it is likely, when it does come, to be preceded by a lengthy and terrific bombardment of the whole German front, and it is not likely that the Allies at the present moment would waste their ammunition for nothing, there may be something to follow the news that we have been getting the last week or so.

Indian Prisoners in Germany.

Sir John Hewett sends us an account of what the Indian Soldiers' Fund has done for the Indian prisoners of war interned in Germany. The Committee of this Fund, according to Sir John Hewett, regards the care of Indian prisoners of war as of the utmost importance and it has spared no pains to do what it can to relieve the sadness and monotony of their confinement. In April, General Sir Alfred Gaselee on behalf of the Committee and, with the co-operation of the Prisoners of War Help Committee, appointed by the War Office, procured a list of the Indian prisoners interned at Zossen in Germany. For the benefit of these prisoners the Fund at once despatched 10,000 cigarettes, 28 dozen tins of condensed milk, 50 lbs. of sweets besides large consignments of chocolate, tea and coffee. Later on it was arranged that the despatch of the first three items mentioned above should be repeated each week, and this has been since done regularly. The Committee, after many enquiries, is now in possession of the names, ranks and regimental numbers of about 530 Indian prisoners of war all of whom with few exceptions are interned at Zossen. To each of them it has now also sent an Indian Red Cross Kit Bag. Recently letters received from some of these prisoners have raised the question of providing clothing and boots for them, though it is an accepted convention of war that the country which captures the prisoners should provide adequate clothing for them. The Committee has taken steps to bring this matter before the proper authorities.

The Dadabhoy Naoroji Meeting.

Nothing could have been more demonstrative of the love and veneration in which Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji is held in Bombay than the size and enthusiasm of the meeting which was held in the Empire Theatre on Saturday evening to celebrate his birthday. In spite of the great size of the theatre it was packed to the doors an hour before the proceedings commenced, while a very large number had to go away disappointed. A regrettable feature of the occasion was the rowdiness displayed by a section of the audience who were suffering from the overcrowding which was common to every part of the theatre. This rowdyism was carried to an absolutely intolerable extent by a number of hooligans who amused themselves by jeering at some of the guests from other provinces. The speeches generally, however, were listened to with attention, and in most cases enthusiasm, by the great bulk of the audience, who refused to allow themselves to be disturbed by the rowdy element. The speech of the evening was undoubtedly that of Mrs. Sorojini Naidu, whose capacity for telling eloquence seemed unexhausted by the strain that has been placed upon it during her visit to Bombay.

The Lesson for Young India.

Many reflections must have risen in the mind of one who followed the proceedings of the meeting and attempted to grasp the underlying idea which inspired and characterized it. But the one which was most predominant was that it so strongly symbolised, as very few meetings even in this great cosmopolitan city have done, the idea of the fundamental unity of Indian people amidst diversities, which was a living faith with great rulers and statesmen like Asoka and Akbar. And the greatest achievement of Mr. Dadabhai Novroji is that he not only dreamed the same dream but helped to realise it with a measure of success manifested in the feelings of love and reverence with which every Indian, to whatever community he may belong, remembers and cherishes his name. As Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said, "to think of Mr. Dadabhai Nowroji is to think of India" and, to quote the words of Mrs. Sorojini Naidu, "almost twin-born with the glorious century that has witnessed the evolution of the growing and changing destinies of men and nations, he has for more than fifty years, contributed his share in transmitting the first dreams of his age into realities." He sent, through Mrs. Sorojini Naidu, a message to every Indian to do his duty. The meaning of this message now and in the near future, is to act with the robust optimism which, as Mr. Jehangir Petit said, is the moral of Mr. Dadabhai's life, and which is based on the belief that no Government can long withstand the unanimous wishes of a united people.

Humours of the National Register.

The collection of the registration forms as a result of the new National Register Bill began in London during mail-week. And apart from its military importance, there are some interesting facts revealed by the Register. One of these is that 471,000 people in London live in flats. Some amusing eccentricities are also reported. One woman wrote in the "skill at other work" column, "Yes, very clever at winning money in prize competitions,—£12 this year so far." Not a few people emphatically solved the chief problem by answering "No" to the question, "Are you skilled at other work?" and "Yes" to the question, "Are you able and willing to undertake it?" Nor have the enumerators been without some queer experiences. Many have had to refuse tips for their services, and in one poor house a collection of coppers for the caller was made in the household. A tailor filled up the description of his work with "only the highest-class ladies' and best quality gentlemen's work,—satisfaction guaranteed." Costers entered themselves as "fruit merchants" or said they "pushed a barrow."

GOVERNMENT HOUSE DINNER.

The following guests dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday last:—Mr. S. R. Arthur, Lt.-Colonel R. S. Pottinger, General Nawabsada Obaidullah Khan, Captain Amir Ahmad, Major J. H. Hudson, and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Hunt and Miss Hunt, Major F. D. S. Fayrer, Mr. H. Parker Gibbs, and Mrs. Gibbs.

The House Party comprised:—Mr. C. A. Beyts, Dr. Stanley Reed and Mrs. Stanley Reed, Captain E. W. Huddleston, Major J. E. Hughes, their Excellencies and Staff.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES

3,560 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN GALLIPOLI

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT IN THE WEST.

There are clear indications that the limits of the general Russian retirement in certain directions are about to be reached, and that the Russians will be able to resume the initiative when the opportunity offers.

The Russian thrust on the Vilna is a vigorous counter-manoeuvre to the enemy's menace of Vilna and seriously threatens the German left flank and communications between General Below and Eichorn.

The Russians in the Riga region have re-crossed the Dwina and driven back the Germans from the river. Altogether the Russians by counter-attacks on Thursday and Friday took 3,560 prisoners in Galicia.

The British carried out some successful fighting in the northern zone of Gallipoli which placed them in possession of an eminence which had been keenly contested for, westward of the Biyuk of Anafarta, which is some four miles across the peninsula.

The intense bombardment of the German lines continues in the West.

A Rome communiquè states that artillery actions continue at Tonale on the upper Cordevole and in the Valle Cencia in spite of an early heavy fall of snow. The enemy attacks were repulsed in the Bodenvalley and the Plezze basin. The Austrian attacks on Monte Piana and other fighting resulted in favour of the Italians.

WINDING SHEET FOR GERMANY.

LORD ROSEBERY'S APPEAL TO GLASGOW WEAVERS.

LONDON, Sept. 3

Addressing the weavers at Glasgow Lord Rosebery said that Great Britain was engaged the world over in weaving the winding sheet for the most infamous conspiracy ever known against the liberties of mankind.

He urged thrift and emphasised with reference to the newspaper agitation for compulsory service that the country should put perfect confidence in the Government and Lord Kitchener. Lord Rosebery appealed for national unity, vigorously condemning the strikes, endangering the output of munitions.

WHAT THE KAISER NEVER FORESAW.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

In a speech to the troops at Novogeorgievsk, the Kaiser said, "Never foresaw that Landwehr and Landsturm would have to fight at the front, but we have many enemies and need men."

RUSSIANS' VIGOROUS COUNTER--THRUST.

ENEMY'S LEFT FLANK SERIOUSLY THREATENED

RUSSIAN ADVANCE ON VILNA.

VIGOROUS COUNTER-MANOEUVRE.

GERMAN LEFT FLANK THREATENED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.

The military position is viewed favourably. Apart from the Russian advance on the right bank of the Vilna and the advance in the southern sector, there are clear indications that the limits of a general Russian retirement in certain directions are about to be reached and that the Russians will be able to resume the initiative when the opportunity offers.

The Russian thrust is a vigorous counter-manoeuvre to the enemy's menace of Vilna and seriously threatens the German left flank and communications between Generals Below and Eichorn. The Russians have now assumed mastery northward of Vilna. Russia's armies have definitely escaped any immediate risk of being out-flanked and their front is shorter, straighter and more secure than before.

The German occupation of Orany on the Vilna-Grodno railway only slightly affects the general position and is largely neutralised by the Vilna advance, which is distinctly troublesome for the German operations in Courland, which in any case are not progressing with the energy born of complete assurance.

The garrison liberated from Grodno has been an important accession to the strength of the Russian armies in the field. There has been a comparative lull in the Riga region, where Hindenburg appears to have withdrawn considerable forces.

It is interesting to note that in the Kieff direction the Russians southeastward of the Luck hold a front of 50 miles intersected by hills, woods and rivers on both flanks. The rest is forest country. Military experts, however, anticipate the biggest fighting between the Vilna and the Niemen.

Altogether the prolongation of the German lines of supply simultaneously with the shortening of those of the Russians seems to be now telling the inevitable tale and in addition the ground must rapidly soften into normal autumn impassability.

RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM GRODNO.

ENEMY SEVERLY PUNISHED IN GALICIA.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The situation between the Vilna and the Niemen is generally unchanged.

A Petrograd communiqué says that the enemy's main efforts were directed along the Olita-Merecz road where several obstinate German night attacks have been repulsed.

The Russians after holding the enemy near Grodno during the evacuation of this point, crossed to the right bank of the Niemen during the night of September 2nd. There is no change south of Grodno to the Pripet.

The Russians after fierce combats on the banks of the Styr in the region of Lusk retreated to the Olyka-Radziwiloff front. Nevertheless, they captured several hundred prisoners and machine-guns.

The Russians in Galicia, in conformity with other movements, occupied new positions, facilitating a rearguard action. The rearguards at Zborow and at the mouth of the Strypa severely punished the enemy. The Russians assumed a partial offensive capturing prisoners, machine-guns and much material.

FURIOUS FIGHTING IN GRODNO SUBURBS.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE BETWEEN SVENTA AND VILNA.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 4.

A communiqué says:—The Russians at the village of Linden on the Riga-Dvinsk front crossed the river on August 2nd after a stubborn resistance, burning the bridge. The fighting continues.

The German heavy artillery on August 1st and 2nd bombarded the Russian positions near Friedrichstadt.

The Russian offensive between the Sventa and Vilna has met with stubborn resistance. Nevertheless, we continue to advance and have captured 13 machine-guns and 300 German prisoners.

The situation between the Vilna and the Pripet is unchanged. Severe rearguard fighting has occurred near Berestovetz and Gorodetz. The enemy in the evening of the 2nd succeeded near Grodno in throwing a part of the forces to the right of the Niemen. Furious fighting is proceeding in the northern and western suburbs.

The Russians continue to take up new positions in Galicia hardly molested.

RUSSIANS RECROSS DWINA

ENEMY DRIVEN BACK.

3,560 PRISONERS CAPTURED IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

A communiqué says:

The Russians in the Riga region re-crossed the Dwina on Thursday night and surprised and drove back the Germans from the river.

Fierce fighting was resumed at Grodno on Friday when the Russians re-entered the town and captured eight maxims and 150 prisoners.

This daring action enabled the divisions whose positions formed a salient, to retire unmolested.

Altogether the Russians by counter-attacks on Thursday and Friday along the front from Durajno to the Dniester took 3,560 prisoners.

Detailed reports of the Russian victory on the Strypa on August 30th show that the successes were due to armoured motor-cars bearing nicknames Rushing to Victory, the self-same sacrificing bravery of which threw the Germans into complete disorder and inflicted heavy losses.

THE STING IN RUSSIAN TAIL.

WHY GRODNO WAS EVACUATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WARSERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Russian tail continues to sting shrewdly. That is the outstanding point in the last communiqués. Grodno has obviously been lost but it was only held to cover the retreat and all ideas of making a serious stand in the fortresses have long been abandoned in favour of the strategy of keeping the field armies intact.

The main point is that the Germans are still knocking their heads against Friedrichstadt.

The Germans are boasting about the prowess of the Landsturm and the Landwehr but these are merely appendages of the artillery and machine-guns which are doing the real work. A middle-aged German infantry without previous training must be suffering terribly under trying conditions.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF RUSSIAN WITHDRAWAL.

GERMAN AIMS FRUSTRATED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The Russian War Office is confident that the Germans will fail to drive wedges so as to separate the Russian armies just as the German pincers failed to catch the Russians in the dangerous salient of Grodno. German pincers were skilfully extended north-east and south-east of the town. As happened at Warsaw, the Russians, however, escaped the trap safely taking up a fresh line on the River Shara, many miles eastward of Grodno, where they will again impede the German advance for a time. Every such delay is useful and brings nearer the day when the Russians will be furnished with the materials of victory.

CONFERENCE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

TSAR'S VIGOROUS SPEECH.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 5.

The Tsar presided at a special Conference on national defence.

In a speech his Majesty said: Parliament has given me resolutely and unhesitatingly the only reply worthy of Russia, namely war until victory is complete.

This great resolution implies the gravest intensity of effort and this Conference, representing the Government, Parliament, Zemstvos, Municipalities, manufacturers and Science will indicate the methods of action. Set to work, gentlemen, with the help of God.

The President of the Duma replying said that the Russian people were under a Government which enjoyed the confidence of the Monarch and the nation. They were capable of unlimited self-sacrifice in their firm resolution to break the odious German chains.

TREMENDOUS LOSSES AMONG GERMAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

A French communiqué states that the losses among German officers have much increased in the recent months. The number of killed, wounded, and missing from the beginning of the war to June 1st was 43,972. The number to July 15th was 52,041.

BRITISH SUCCESS IN GALLIPOLI.

CAPTURE OF AN EMINENCE.

FIVE TURKISH TRANSPORTS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

LONDON, Sept. 2.

A communiqué from the Dardanelles records that there was calm in the southern zone during the last week in August, but the British carried out some successful fighting in the northern zone, which placed them in possession of an eminence, which had been keenly contested for, westward of the Biyuk of Anafarta, which is some four miles across the peninsula.

TRANSPORTS SUNK.

Besides the transport sunk by a French aeroplane at the anchorage at Achba Shiliman, two transports have been torpedoed there by the British submarines and two others between Gallipoli and Nagara.

MINESWEEPING OPERATIONS.

ALLIES RENEWED ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

A Turkish communiqué indicates renewed activity of the Allies' minesweepers in the Dardanelles.

EAST LANCASHIRE DIVISION.

SPECIAL MENTION IN SIR I HAMILTON'S ORDER.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 4.

Th "Pioneer's" London correspondent cabled on 1st September:—

General Sir Ian Hamilton in a recent order mentions that the East Lancashire Division had been continuously in the firing line without relief and taken part in three big attacks throughout the period. The Division displayed dash in attack and determination and endurance in defence, worthy of the best traditions of the British Army.

WESTERN FRONT.

ITALIAN EXPERT FAVOURS DELAY FOR ALLIES' OFFENSIVE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Colonel Barone, the foremost Italian expert, who recently visited the western front, publishes a striking article in which he carefully weighs the arguments of the supporters of an immediate offensive on the western front and of those favouring delay. He unhesitatingly favours the latter, declaring that he agrees with the view of General Joffre that in the present circumstances a general offensive in the west can be delayed without inconvenience, in order that once it is begun it may with certainty be carried out thoroughly and without interruption.

GERMAN ADVANCE INTO RUSSIA A CERTAIN DISASTER.

Germany, by pushing the advance into Russia is marching to certain disaster. It is far better for the Allies in the west to await this event and then strike.

The Russians' General Staff is of the same opinion.

INTENSE BOMBARDMENT OF GERMAN LINES.

NINTH DAY OF ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, Sept. 8.

The communiqué merely reports same artillery activity as previously. This makes the ninth day of the intense bombardment the German lines.

PARIS, Sept. 4.

A communiqué records a violent reciprocal bombardment at many points on the whole front from Artois to the Vosges.

GREAT ARTILLERY DUELS CONTINUE.

PARIS, Sept. 5.

A communiqué says: Great artillery duels have continued.

The enemy replied to our destructive fire on his trenches and works by throwing a hundred shells into Rheims. No victims are reported.

NEW YORK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The New York exchange has recovered to $4.64 cents.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

ARTILLERY ACTIONS CONTINUE.

ENEMY ATTACKS REPULSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

ROME, Sept. 4.

A communiqué states that artillery actions continue at Tonale on the Upper Cordevole and in the Valle Cencia in spite of an early heavy fall of snow.

The enemy attacks were repulsed in the Boden Valley and the Plezze basin.

A floating mine has been picked up in the Isonzo. It was evidently intended to blow up the bridges in our possession.

RESULT IN FAVOUR OF ITALIANS.

FIGHTING ON PRECIPITOUS PEAKS.

ROME, Sept. 4.

A communiqué says that the Austrian attack on Monte Piana and other fighting on precipitous peaks resulted in favour of the Italians.

POPE AND PEACE.

NOTHING EXPECTED OF CARDINAL GIBBONS' INTERVIEW.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.

Cardinal Gibbons has handed to President Wilson a message from the Pope regarding peace.

Cardial Gibbons declares that his interview with President Wilson was highly satisfactory, but nothing is expected to result, especially as Cardinal Gibbons bases his hopes on a preliminary Anglo-German agreement regarding the so-called freedom of the seas which, he thinks, will pave the way to peace negotiations.

The Embassies of the Allies declare that the latter do not desire any peace except on terms for which they are fighting.

ENEMY NOT ADVERSE TO DISCUSS PEACE.

A HINT FROM THE POPE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

It is announced that the Government will not publish the text of the Pope's peace proposals, but it is stated that it affords grounds for assumption that Austria, Germany and Turkey are not adverse to discussing peace terms.

GREECE AND THE ENTENTE POWERS.

TRAFFIC IN CONTRABAND.

ATHENS, Sept. 3.

An important agreement has been signed between the Entente Powers and Greece, the latter undertaking to prevent the traffic in contraband, and the Entente ceasing the examination of vessels between the Greek ports, and allowing certain exports within normal limits and all imports for local consumption.

SUBMARINE E13 REFLOATED

TO BE INTERNED IN COPENHAGEN.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 4.

The submarine E13 has been refloated and brought to Copenhagen where it will be interned till the end of the war.

TOTAL LOSS OF BRITISH MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Hitherto the total British merchantmen sunk by Germans is only 138, mostly small, old and slow, out of a total of 11,328 on Lloyds' Register in 1914.

GERMAN RIGHT TO SUBMARINE MERCHANTMEN.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

It seems certain that Germany despite promises, reserves the right to sink without warning all merchantmen which cannot be described as passenger liners.

TWO STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The British steamers Whitefield and Roumanie were sunk yesterday.

LONDON LETTER.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

MORE FUTILE ZEPPELIN RAIDS

THE LAHORE DIVISION AT YPRES.

GOVERNMENT AND THE ANTI-WAR PARTY.

During mail week interest was almost wholly concentrated on the position in the Eastern Front and the future developments of the Austro-German strategy.

There were two air raids on the East Coast, and Whitehaven was shelled by a submarine.

The dispatch describing the gallantry of the Lahore Division at the second battle of Ypres has aroused general interest.

The City Police raided the offices of the "Labour Leader" and the Government is being urged to suppress the Anti-War party.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Aug. 19.

It can hardly be doubted that we are entering upon a profoundly critical stage of the war. Everything emphasises the truth of this view. With the capture of Kovno the German armies in Russia have achieved a success which ranks amongst the greatest, and the world awaits with the intensest interest the knowledge of how, and to what extent, the advance will be carried forward in the East. So far the Russian strategy has repeated that of 1912, and in all history the invaders of a country hitherto unconquerable have been tempted on to disaster. We do not know yet how the old military conditions have been altered by modern developments. Napoleon, it is said, need not have abandoned Moscow if he had had railways to depend on. That may conceivably be true. Napoleon was a supreme genius of creative originality and command. Hindenburg and Mackensen are the directors of a military machine; and, in view of the fact, that the Russian armies are still in the field and undefeated it needs a supernatural faith in the German genius to believe that the conquest of Poland is a prelude to the overthrow of the Russian power. From the South-East we get from day to day brief references to the new landing of the Allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula, with the announcement of what are described as small gains.

For the moment, however, even the terrific fighting in the Dardanelles region arouses an interest less eager than the diplomatic contest in the Balkans, the courting and threatening of Bulgaria, the chances of a decision by Greece now that Venizelos has returned to power, together with the fresh menace to Servia. The eyes of the world outside Germany turn continually from West to East. Is it possible for Austria and Germany to begin a thrust down towards Constantinople? What are to be the immediate results of the conquest of Poland on the Western Front? Can Germany with her immense line of communications eastward, and the Grand Duke's force almost unimpaired, contrive to mass troops on the French Frontier for a renewed attempt on the Channel coast? And, meanwhile, what of the Allies? The Summer is already far advanced, and neither Joffre nor French is moving. Does this mean that the scheme for a combined movement has been abandoned for the year, that the state of siege is accepted as inevitable, and that the commanders have settled down to the "war of attrition?" These are the questions which everybody asks, and we have no alternative, of course, to the discipline of waiting.

THE LOSS OF THE ROYAL EDWARD.

Apart from Kovno the event of the week that has made the deepest impression is, naturally, the loss of the Royal Edward in the Aegean. In this time of immeasurable slaughter the destruction of a thousand men has come to seem a comparative trifle,—such is the effect of a steady diet of horrors upon the non-combatant population. Yet the public feeling is more profoundly moved by the sinking of a troopship than by a casualty list three times as heavy from Flanders or Gallipoli. And in the present instance the impression is enhanced by the fact that the Royal Edward is the first British transport to be sunk by the enemy submarines. It would perhaps be impossible to cite a more marvellous illustration of sea-power in action. For more than a year troops have been carried over all the oceans in the care of British warships; tens of thousands of them

(Continued on page 10.)

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 9.)

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

THE EASTERN FRONT.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The following telegram has been received by the Viceroy from the Secretary of State, dated 3rd September:—

The Russians are still being pressed back in the greater portion of their front. A Russian communiqué says generally speaking there has been no change of any importance and German attacks in the region of Friedrichstadt were again repulsed. Between the Sventa and the Vilna the Russians are making successful progress towards Wilcomir on the main road from Kovno to Dvinsk and fighting successfully in the region between Kovno and Vilna.

Between the Vilna and the Niemen the situation is on the whole unchanged, but stubborn fighting has taken place near Orany, midway between Grodno and the Vilna and only three miles from the railway.

Near Grodno after holding the enemy as long as was necessary to enable the Russians to evacuate this point the Russians crossed to the right bank of the Niemen south of Grodno. On the whole front as far as Pripet the situation is without essential change.

In the region of Luck after having held the enemy in obstinate combat on the river Styr the Russians on the night of 1st September fell back towards Olyka, 20 miles east, and the enemy occupied Luck. In conformity with the retreating movement from Luck the Russians in Galicia occupied new positions.

An Austrian communiqué says that the Austrians have occupied Brody and advanced east across the frontier.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The Viceroy's telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 4th September, says:—

The Russian retirement continues.

A Russian communiqué says on the Riga-Dvinsk front the Russians after a stubborn resistance and after setting fire to the bridges retired to the right bank of the river near the village of Lindon, north-east of Friedrichstadt.

Between the Sventa and Vilna the Russian offensive met with a fierce resistance but the Russians continue to advance.

Between the Vilna and Niemen and as far as Grodno the situation remains unchanged but near Grodno the enemy has succeeded in throwing part of his forces across the Niemen to the right bank and a furious conflict occurred in the northern and western suburbs.

A German communiqué says Grodno has been occupied and that further south the Germans have reached the river Janelda near Sielco, and Karturka-Bereza, 22 miles east of Pruzany, and Antopel, 20 miles east of Kobrin. Fighting is taking place 20 miles east of Luck and in Eastern Galicia the Russians have retired behind the Perth.

THE KAISER DECORATES ENVER PASHA

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 3.

The Kaiser has conferred the Order pour le Merite on Enver Pasha.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL EARL OF LONGFORD WOUNDED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Brigadier-General Earl of Longford has been wounded in the Dardanelles.

ESCAPED GERMAN OFFICIAL PRISONERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Three German officers who escaped from Neneigh have been sentenced to seven weeks' imprisonment without hard labour.

ITALY'S BLOCKADE OF THE ADRIATIC.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

An Italian decree of the blockade of the Adriatic dated 6th July published in London, 20th July, was republished at Simla on 3rd September.

RANGOON PORT TRUST LOAN OF SEVEN LAKHS

(News Bureau.)

RANGOON, Sept. 5.

The Rangoon Port Commissioners have been authorised to raise a four per cent. loan of seven lakhs repayable in forty-four years to meet the cost of purchase of two properties in the eastern limits of the Port, known as Hazlewood estate and Rowetts' Bazaar estate. Of the loan three lakhs is to be raised by public subscription and four lakhs is to be set apart for investment in the reserve fund.

WAR GAZETTEER

The following places are mentioned in today's telegrams:—

Vilna: In Russia, 430 miles S.W. of Petrograd.

Orany:—In Russia, 30 miles S.W. of Nowotroki.

Grodno:—In Poland 40 miles north-east of Bialystok.

Friedrichstadt:—In Russia, 50 miles east of Milan.

Gorodetz:—In Russia, 10 miles east of Kobrin.

Olita:—In Poland on the Nieman opposite to the town of Niemen.

Olyka:—In Poland, 21 miles north of Dubno.

Radziwiloff:—In Russia, 18 miles W.N.W. of Kremnitz.

Zborow:—In Galicia, 30 miles east of Lemberg.

LONDON LETTER.

(Continued from page 9.)

being taken half round the world. Between England and the Continent there has been maintained an unbroken service of transport ships, carrying men, munitions, and food, fresh troops, wounded and men on leave, doctors and nurses, politicians and couriers,—all the multifarious agencies of modern warfare,—with complete security. Only amid the special perils of the Near East has the protective system of the British Fleet been pierced. The record that has been thus established is astonishing. It would have been more astonishing still if the enemy had failed to reach one vulnerable point in all the vast maritime shield.

THE AUGUST RAIDS.

Here in England, meanwhile, the raiders have been again at work. The most original incident has been the shelling by a German submarine of Whitehaven and one or two neighbouring villages on the Cumberland coast. The military purpose of the venture is sufficiently obvious to anyone who looks at the region and its industrial character; but no one could seriously imagine that the authorities responsible for the coast patrol would be for a moment tempted from their established policy by this quite interesting little diversion. We have had, in addition, two air raids during the week,—both expected and prepared for. The official announcements do not, of course, indicate the areas attacked but the transmission of news, as Eastern readers know, may be independent of newspapers, and in these days of censorship the English people are perforce developing their equivalents for "bazaar gup." The facts as to the raids and their effects have become generally known; and we may infer from the latest incursions that the enemy airmen are making keener and keener attempts to reach certain points of military importance, from the general practice of spreading the terror by night. These attempts are, as always, singularly fruitless. A year ago the bomb-dropping airship stood in the imagination of homekeeping folk, as the symbol of a horror unimaginable, and everybody supposed that the scenes enacted at Antwerp would be repeated here when the Zeppelins came. Nothing could be further from the truth. In certain parts of eastern England an air raid is now looked upon as a normal feature of war time. A few houses or other buildings are destroyed, a few people killed and injured (sometimes indeed more than a few,) and the next day the places marked along the line of the raiders' flight attract crowds of interested sight-seers, while the aerial insurance agencies enjoy a fresh spurt of business. The public recognises that during the next few weeks the Zeppelin incursions will come with greater frequency. This is inevitable, if the enemy is to accomplish anything by means of his air fleet before the season of the equinoctial winds. To the majority of people in England it is matter of great surprise that the raids have been so few and the results so meagre. The summer weather, despite a heavy rainfall, has been all in favour of the raiders, and now there remains for them less than a month during which a fairly still atmosphere may be counted upon. Our doubly darkened cities and suburbs tell of increased vigilance and expectancy on the part of the authorities; with this goes the evidence of an immensely enhanced efficiency and preparedness in the aerial departments of the War Office and the Admiralty. Six months ago the raiding of England should have been a comparatively easy enterprise if the German air fleet had been as vast in its dimensions and as miraculous in its equipment as we had been led to expect. The difficulties are much greater to-day, for in aircraft, as in other services, the Allies have made enormous advances.

THE LAHORE DIVISION.

In the absence of current war news the public has to learn to be content with the accounts of battles long ago. Direct reports of the Indian contingents have been, as we all know, very few and generally belated; none has been so long, and detailed as the description of the Lahore Division at Ypres, which was issued by the Press Bureau at the beginning of this week. It had been long delayed, for the events recorded occurred in the last week of April, while Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatch published a month ago contained the story of the fighting of Indian troops at the Dardanelles on the 4th of June. The record of the Lahore Division in the second battle of Ypres is of quite unusual length: so much so indeed that the London papers for the most part found themselves obliged to publish only a portion. The "Morning Post" alone, I think, gave the account of the operations in full, omitting only the writer's introductory discussion of the German plans which, truth to tell, had little relevance to the proper theme. The report, by-the-bye, was not the work of one who is strictly called an official eye-witness; it comes from a British officer "in touch with" the Indian Headquarters. And clearly the British officer in question is not at all like Sir F. E. Smith, the original eye-witness with the Indian contingent. The dispatch has had an excellent effect. It has made the ordinary reader of newspapers realise that in the great battles of the Spring the Indian division played an important and heroic part.

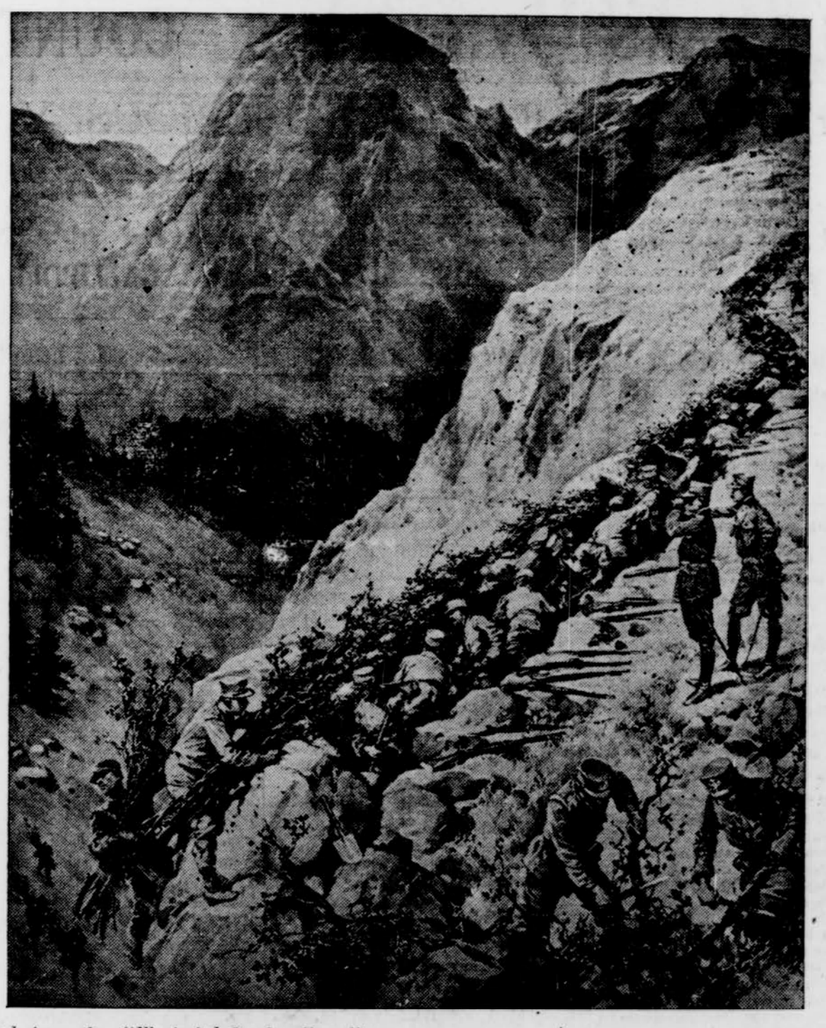
THE NATIONAL ROLL.

The making of the National Register has been proceeding smoothly and rapidly since August 15th, the Sunday on which every adult below the age of 65 was required to fill up his form. In all about 23 million forms were distributed and collected, and the reports from the enumerators appear to show that in general the people made a ready response, revealing less puzzlement in the presence of the official questions than might have been expected. The question now is, what next? The Register may not reveal the existence in the country of any large body of labour, men's or women's, that can be turned to the manufacture of munitions. Previous efforts, it would seem, had resulted in the recruitment of as many people as can be employed in the factories already equipped: and in view of the army of voluntary workers enrolled during the past year and still unemployed, the Register may prove of little use outside the scope of the Munitions Act. With men of military age, however, the case is different. The pink forms containing those names are now going from the local authorities to the Recruiting Department, and what is called, in the papers which urge compulsory service, the "campaign of badgering" is to begin again on a thorough system. Three recruiting visits, apparently, are to be paid to every man who by reason of age, health, employment and domestic circumstances is considered eligible for the fighting line. And we may be sure that the efforts of the recruiting officers will be supplemented by economic and social pressure, heavier and more consciously organised than hitherto. There can be little doubt of the result. The great army already created and trained will be augmented by a number which will probably be not less than half-a-million, and may easily be more. That will mean a number greater than we can equip until, some time next year. In other words, the results attained during the war may amount to the virtual defeat of the Compulsory Service party during the war—unless the still more deadly fighting that is anticipated should involve the utmost immediate demand upon the manhood of England. It is doubtless this probability which has impelled "The Times" and "The Daily Mail" to stimulate the campaign for compulsion by the circulation of a manifesto and the collection of an array of impressive names. The results so far are much less considerable than most people would have expected—perhaps because Lord Northcliffe has put the organisation into the hands of a man whose former exploits in public agitation have exposed him to the ridicule of the Radical press.

SUPPRESSION OF THE ANTI-WAR PARTY.

For some little time before Parliament dispersed attempts were made to induce the Government to prosecute or suppress the more vigorous of the associations which are, in one way or another, hostile to the war policy. These efforts received no encouragement; but yesterday the authorities took a step which will unquestionably lead to a sharp difference of opinion. The offices of the "Labour Leader" were raided by the City of London police,—in the manner so unfortunately familiar to Indian editors and printers. The "Labour Leader" is the weekly official organ of the Independent Labour Party, the largest Labour Socialist party in the country. There should be no need to explain that the War has brought a division of feeling and opinion into the ranks of labour politicians. In the House of Commons the Labour members, by a large majority vote, decided to throw in their lot with the Government. Throughout the whole country the I. L. P. branches have been passing through troublous times. The "Labour Leader" was captured by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and those who stood with him, and since the beginning of the war it has held to an uncompromising line; first, emphasising all possible arguments for an early peace; secondly publishing articles by the leaders of the anti-war minority, including besides Mr. MacDonald, Mr. E. D. Morel, Mr. F. W. Jowett, Mr. Philip Snowden and a small band of Radical M. P.'s and University Dons (for example, Mr. Lowes Dickinson and Mr. Bertrand Russell,) who are not as a rule found among the Labour leaders. Most of these are actively associated with the Union of Democratic Control, which has been issuing pamphlets and holding meetings designed to further the education of the electorate in foreign affairs. Pressure has been brought to bear upon the Government to suppress the Union of Democratic Control; but it did not appear that the leaders were disturbed at the prospect. They were not engaged in a Stop-the-War movement; their aims, it was pointed out, were proclaimed, their lists of members and subscriptions were open to inspection. Suppressive or at least hostile action, however, if in such cases not confined to the Government; and a few newspapers began inciting the mob to break up the meetings of the Union. The wrecking movement was not carried very far; only one or two meetings were actually broken up, and the Union has held, throughout the Summer, meetings in several hundreds of towns and districts. It does not seem probable that the Government will decide to attack the Union, the activities of which are strictly constitutional. But, clearly, the raiding of the "Labour Leader" puts Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his friends into a difficult position. Certain of the articles in the paper,—especially those written by Mr. E. D. Morel,—have been markedly in defence of German policy and methods, have indeed been stronger in that line than anything else that has appeared, except in little papers circulating in small numbers. But a raid, of course, does not necessarily mean suppression, neither does it involve prosecution. But this action must be taken to imply that the War Office and the Home Office have resolved to impose the strictest limit on the liberty of criticism which, ever since the outbreak of the war, has been severely restricted by the Press Bureau.

ITALIANS DIGGING THEMSELVES IN.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Italians making a breastwork of boulders, covered with branches, on a hillside among the mountains.

CHIEF ENGINEER FALLS OVERBOARD.

MISHAP ON S. S. CLAN MACDONALD.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 3.

The Master of the s. s. Clan Macdonald relates a sad incident which occurred on the voyage from Liverpool to Colombo. When nearing Colombo it was reported to him that the Chief Engineer, Mr. Arthur Meighan, had disappeared. This was at dawn on August 31st. The Clan Macdonald arrived on Tuesday night and he accordingly ordered a thorough search to be made of the decks, bunkers, and engine room, etc. He also turned the ship about and doubled the look outs. After manoeuvring about for two hours he again proceeded on his way, having failed to notice anything. Mr. Meighan was last seen at midnight. He was then lying on bed and was spoken to by the Fourth Engineer as he came off his watch. It is, therefore, presumed that Mr. Meighan went overboard. The deceased was 39 years old.

THE LATE CAPT. FRANK POVAH OF ROYAL SCOTS

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 3.

Captain Frank Povah of the 2nd Battalion Royal Scots, who was killed in action on June 16th, was the only child of Colonel and Mrs. Povah of Chelsea Court, and grandson of the late Rev. J. V. Povah, Priest-in-Ordinary to Queen Victoria. He was born in Ceylon in 1885.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja of Rewa has generously presented a second aeroplane for use wherever the Government desires. The offer has been gratefully accepted by his Excellency the Viceroy.

The latest enquiry has elicited the information that her Excellency Lady Carmichael, for whose indisposition Lord Carmichael had to postpone his departure for Darjeeling, was much better on Saturday. It is probable that his Excellency will be in a position to leave Calcutta about the 16th instant.

As at present arranged the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, leaves Nagpur for Pachmarhi on the 8th instant. He visits en route Wardha, Yeotmal, Amraoti and Khandwa. He halts at Amraoti from 10th to 14th and reaches Pachmarhi on the 17th afternoon.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the retiring Chief Justice of Bengal, arrived in Bombay on Saturday en route to England. He was received on arrival by Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, Sir D. J. Tata, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. Narotam Morarji Gokuldas and others.

The Hon. Sir William Clark, Member for Commerce and Industry, who had been on a short visit to Calcutta and staying with Mr. Gourlay, left for Simla on Saturday.

The Hon. Sir Sankaran Nair will be entertained at an evening party by the Madras Landholders' Association on the 18th instant.

The Maharaja of Durbhanga, G. C. I. E., had an interview with H. E. the Viceroy on Thursday evening.

As at present arranged Sir Robert and Lady Carlyle, who are now in Kashmir, sail from Bombay for Home on the 10th October.

The Metropolitan of India is expected to visit Trivandrum on the 10th instant and will be the guest of the Resident with the Bishop of the Diocese. The Metropolitan will tour through Travancore.

Major C. M. Browne, R. E., of the Survey of India, has been specially mentioned by Field-Marshal Sir John French for gallant and distinguished conduct in the field.

Mr. E. E. Biss has been appointed an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

Mr. Eusebio Roman, Consul for the Republic of Cuba, left Calcutta on Saturday for Havana on furlough. The Chancellor of this Consulate, Mr. Fernando Rosilio, will act as Consul for Cuba during his absence.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN WOUNDED AT LAHORE.

(News Bureau.)

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

At 11-30 this morning the North-Western Railway ambulance train arrived at Lahore railway station, bearing about 38 rank and file (Indians) and one Indian officer sick and wounded from the Dardanelles and France via Bombay. Dr. Balkishen, Assistant Surgeon, was in attendance on the platform, Magalpura. The St. John Ambulance Corps of eight Europeans, commanded by Sergent Baxter of A. B. C. Company, with ambulance bearers did the transportation to the Red Cross ambulance cars. A large number of Europeans and Indian officials were present at the railway station to receive them. All the wounded looked happy, cheerful and contended.

RECENT CRISIS IN JAPAN.

"THE TIMES" TRIBUTE TO COUNT OKUMA.

(Reuter's Telegrams).

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Discussing the recent crisis in Japan, "The Times" says that the Allies have been greatly reassured by the knowledge that Count Okuma has been able to retain office. Count Okuma is not only a firm friend who clearly discerned that the best interests of his country lay in ranging the valiant sword of Japan on the side of the Allies, but also a great administrator who has striven earnestly to guide the empire in security towards the larger destinies now unfolding for her. Japan's substantial help to the Allies has been deeply appreciated.

No news from Japan has more profoundly stirred her friends in Europe than the decision to extend the manufacture of war material, with the special object of helping Russia in the hour of need.

DEATH OF MARQUIS INOUYE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The death of Mr. Katsunosuke Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador in London, is announced. Newspapers publish sympathetic obituary notices.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

The death of Mr. Katsonosuke Inouye was announced in error.

His father Marquis Inouye is dead.

King George has sent a message to Katsunosuke Inouye, the Japanese Ambassador in London, sympathising with him at the death of the Marquis.

DEVASTATING FLOODS AT AN ITALIAN PORT.

LOSS OF THIRTEEN LIVES.

BARI, Sept. 4.

The floods from the Murgia Mountains have inundated the city and interrupted the railways. Thirteen persons have lost their lives and many are injured.

H. H. THE JAM SAHIB OPERATED UPON.

SURGEONS UNABLE TO SAVE HIS EYE

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Prince Ranjitsinghi has been operated upon, but the surgeons are unable to save his eye. He is progressing favourably and hopes to return to the front in a fortnight.

ALLEGED OBSTRUCTION TO RECRUITING OFFICERS.

MIRASDAR FINED RS. 40.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Sept. 4.

The case in which one Doraisami Rajaperunjan was charged and tried for offences of obstructing recruiting officers in discharge of their duties was disposed of by the 1st Class Magistrate of Tanjore, who found the accused guilty of that offence, his alibi being declared false. In course of judgment his Honour discussed the point raised by the accused's vakil that the recruiting party were not public servants and recruiting was a duty, obstruction to which could not be a penal offence under the Code. He had come to the conclusion that it was a legitimate duty on the part of the sepoy as much to recruit as to serve in the Army and that apposition to the discharge of such duties was obstruction under the Penal Code. However, as the accused was a leading Mirasdar in that village, a sentence of Rs. 40 as fine would the Court thought meet the ends of justice.

SENTENCE ON CEYLON EDITOR.

SPECIAL TRIBUNAL'S LENIENCY.

(News Bureau.)

COLOMBO, Sept. 3.

The trial of Walter Andrew Samassekara, Editor of "Sarasavi Sandaresa," before the Special Tribunal in Colombo, came on Wednesday and judgment was delivered the following morning by the Chief Justice as follows:—

"Walter Andrew Samarasekara, the Court is of opinion that you are guilty of the charges on each count in the information. But in view of your previous good character and of the fact that the general policy of your paper in regard both to the Crown and the Government has not been impeached, and so far as we can judge from articles read to us it is not open to exception, and in view further of the statement which you made in cross-examination that you are now on reflection ashamed of the article in question, and of the further circumstances that you are not the author of any of the articles and that you have already been two months in jail and that you are a person of very moderate means, the Court thinks that the ends of justice will be met by an imposition in respect of your conviction on each count of a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default of either fine, to undergo three weeks' simple imprisonment.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR SIMLA.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

A proposal is under consideration for starting a Public School on the lines of English public schools near about Simla. The promoters who included Khan Bahadur Shafi, Pandit Sheo Narian and other leading men of Lahore, had a conference with the Chief Secretary and Director of Public Instruction, Punjab. The next meeting is fixed for the 19th instant.

INDIA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

NINETY-FIRST BIRTHDAY.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPUTATION AT VERSOVA.

ELOQUENT TRIBUTES.

VICEROY'S CONGRATULATIONS

The ninety-first birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji was celebrated in Bombay with great enthusiasm on Saturday.

The over-crowded public meeting at the Empire Theatre testified the great admiration in which he is held by all classes of people. Eloquent tributes were paid to his great services to the country.

In the morning a deputation of ladies, including Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, waited on Mr. Dadabhoy at Versova.

Messages of congratulations were received from Lord Hardinge and Lord and Lady Willingdon.

VICEROY'S MESSAGE.

"BRIGHT AND ENDURING EXAMPLE TO OTHERS."

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji received the following telegram from H. E. the Viceroy on Saturday:—

To—Dadabhai Nowroji, Esq.,
Versova.

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

"I send you warm congratulations and heartiest good wishes on your 91st birthday and hope that your life may be prolonged for many years as a bright and enduring example to others."

MR. DADABHAI'S REPLY.

VERSOVA, Sept. 4.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy,
Simla.

I am deeply touched with your warm congratulations and heartiest good wishes on my 91st Birthday, and thank you sincerely and heartily for same.

I hope this world's strife will terminate soon and successfully, I am sure that India will continue its devotion and loyalty to our sovereign, and will receive justice and equality of citizenship with other parts of the Empire.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM LORD AND LADY WILLINGDON.

To—Dadabhai Naoroji,

Versova, (via Andheri).

Congratulations on your birthday from us both.—Lord and Lady Willingdon.

Mr. Dadabhai replied as follows:—

To—Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon.

I am greatly touched by your kind thought of me and thank you sincerely and heartily for your congratulations on my 91st birthday.

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE EMPIRE THEATRE.

AN ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING

The large meeting which was held in the Empire Theatre on Saturday last was a representative meeting. The chair was occupied by Mr. D. E. Wacha than whom a worthier person could not be found, as he had worked with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for such a length of time, and no fitter person could voice the feeling of the public in Bombay. The whole theatre was packed to its fullest capacity and hundreds had to be turned away for want of standing room. An overflow meeting could have easily been held outside. Such an expression of public esteem and feeling is eloquent of the gratitude of the Indian people to their Grand Old Man. The only feeling of regret that could be expressed was that there was no hall large enough in Bombay for all the ardent and enthusiastic persons to meet or an occasion like that of Saturday last.

Mr. D. A. Khare in proposing that Mr. D. E. Wacha should take the chair, said that it was but fit that he should preside at a meeting held in honour of the revered patriot Dadabhai Naoroji. Mr. Wacha knew well the work accomplished by the Grand Old Man and without exaggeration, he said, nobody had done greater service to India than Mr. Wacha, excepting, of course, Mr. Dadabhai. They were not the words of partiality or favouritism which he was uttering. But there was no greater work in political and municipal matters than Mr. Wacha's.

Mr N. V. Gokhale seconded the proposition.

Mr. Wacha then took the chair and said that he thanked them all for asking him to take the chair on that great occasion. He then briefly sketched Dr. Dadabhai's public career.

He then called upon Mr. V. S. Sastri to move the following resolution:—

That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay offers its most hearty congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his 91st birth-day and wishes him many happy returns of the day. It also wishes that by the grace of Providence he may long be spared to witness the fruit of his life-long and patriotic labours for the promotion of the moral and material welfare of his countrymen.

Mr. Sastri during the course of his lengthy remarks said that no doubt they all agreed that they had met that afternoon to perform a sacred duty, a most pleasing ritual and he was proud to take part in the proceedings of that unique gathering. He was removed by more than two generations from the great man whose work they celebrated that day, and so personally he had little knowledge of the difficulties and trials which faced them. But he had read much and looked with the greatest admiration on the great life work of Mr. Naoroji. As a citizen of Madras he shared with the audience the joy and glory of that unique occasion, but he could not forbear from an expression of envy at the great good fortune which the city of Bombay enjoyed in being able to call Mr. Dadabhai a citizen of Bombay.

Mr. Sastri then referred to Mr. Dadabhai's services in regard to the Welby Commission before which body he proved that India was a land of poverty and that its people were taxed beyond their capacity. The theory of the drain of the wealth of India which he had established had a firm basis, but did not receive countenance from their political opponents. At the present time they all took them as the fundamental postulates of public life, that India was poor and that its finances had to be administered with the greatest care for economy.

When the late Mr. Gokhale took them to Mr. Dadabhai, words of wisdom were uttered which had never been forgotten. He told them first of all that from the beginning in his own heart he had cherished the great ambition of starting a society like the Servants of India Society. But there were many obstacles in his way and he envied Mr. Gokhale because it had been reserved to him to create that rarest of instruments for the service of the motherland.

In concluding Mr. Sastri said: The great life of Dadabhai Naoroji will not come to an end and that is why we wish him many happy returns. It seems to me that such a life as his is bound to live for ever. Already the silver that has lined his head is to us the resplendent halo of immortality.

Sir Vassanji Khimji then seconded the proposition and eulogised the great services of Dadabhai Naoroji.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai said that no more appropriate occasion could have been chosen for the revival of the political life in this country. Dadabhai's life was crowded with glory and its story could not be recounted in a few hours or a few days. The self Government which the City of Bombay, enjoys was in no small measure due to the ideas and ideals which were put before the public by Dadabhai Nooroji in the early part of the last century. He had also put forward the ideal of self-Government within the Empire.

Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan said that the name of Dadabhai Navroji was a household word in India. These were the men who were the backbone of this country. The political creed of Dadabhai Navroji could be summarised thus: His faith in the justness of the cause of India and his faith in the British Government. His message to India was the message of unity.

HIS ROBUST OPTIMISM.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit said: To think of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is to think of India. To speak of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji is to speak of unswerving and selfless devotion to the cause of our motherland. His work, his worth, his nature, his character, his very name, to us Indians, are like so many synonyms for progress, for advancement, for self-sacrifice, for patriotism, for statesmanship and for all that makes for the moulding and shaping of nations. This, is the silent though forceful and constant message of his life to a people—subject and downtrodden for the moment if you will,—but all the same, a people proud with the pride of thousands of years behind it and possessing infinite possiblities for growth and the germs of greatness within, it to a degree and extent undreamt-of even by the mightiest and haughtiest nations of modern days. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is truly the father, the founder, the maker of our public life. He has sown the seeds of nationalism in the country. He has taught us the force of numbers and the strength of combination. It is now for us, younger people, to solidify and consolidate the foundations of national life that he has so wisely laid for us, and, by constant efforts, to rear on them a structure that will in every way, be worthy of the great traditions and history of our country. We in this country have to live and work and struggle, under circumstances which are chilling and discouraging in the highest degree. But, remember, that, if the people of this country take the fullest advantage of the national life that our Grand Old Man has organised for us; that if by dint of hard work, constant labour, and regular self-discipline, we fit and equip ourselves for the responsibilities of our position; it will not be long for this country to take her just and proper place in the scale of nations. Whatever our difficulties, whatever our mishaps, whatever our disadvantages,—and they are many—I, for one, ladies and gentlemen, firmly believe that no Government however powerful and autocratic can long withstand the unanimous wishes of an organised and united people. This robust optimism and this hopeful feeling for the future, to my mind, is the moral of Mr. Dadabhoy's great life.

Mrs Sarojini Naidu then moved:—

"That the President of this meeting be requested to communicate this resolution to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji."

In the course of her long speech she said that they could not have put to a better use the teaching which they had learnt from Mr. Dadabhai's life than by gathering there that day. They could not do better than by sending him—that true servant of India—a message of undying love.

Saturday morning again she had visited him and when she asked him for a message again, he said: "Let every man forget that he is a Hindu, Moslem, Parsi or European." Let each man forget mere sectarian desire, mere sectarian ambition, and if he did not do that that man, she thought, betrayed the sacred trust which Mr. Dadabhai had entrusted to him.

Mr. Mody and Mr. Gadgil supported the proposition.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The Chairman Mr. D. E. Wacha, thanked Mrs. Naidu for the uplifting speech she had delivered. He said she always took them to higher attitude. She was a great poetess, but a greater orator. She had delivered them the messages from Mr. Dadabhai.

Continuing he said:—It is superfluous for me to say that we have all met here this afternoon to offer our united and cordial congratulations to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji who enters to-day on his 91st year. In the patriarchal age it was believed that he whose span of life extended like that of Mathuselah, to three scores and ten, was a happy man. But we are all rejoiced to see that our own venerable sage, beloved of Bombay and all India besides, has surpassed the biblical patriarch by a life measuring four score years and ten richly honoured and esteemed as much by the millions of his grateful countrymen as by the exalted rulers of the land. And though we are in the midst of the arctic gloom of the unparalleled tragedy which is being enacted in Central Europe, a tragedy in which the richest blood is daily shed of thousands of our common humanity called to secure the future freedom of the world against the wicked and barbaric forces of tyranny and lawlessness, and insatiate lust and ambition, tragedy also which has revealed marvels of courage and heroism, yet in the midst, I repeat, of this mournful strife our sense of gratitude cannot miss this opportunity to discharge, even though it be for an hour, the pleasing duty of celebrating the 91st anniversary of the birthday of our own hero who, David like, has fought with a singleness of purpose for full sixty years those bloodless battles for the greater moral and material welfare of the country.

To me, it is also another matter of rejoicing that the two important district Committees of the Congress in the city have called this great Meeting. It is significant of the circumstance that the chilling, nay, petrifying period of reaction and repression is fast giving way to healthy liberalism which, it is to be hoped, will now resume its onward march on the path of progress which was arrested awhile. I take it as the glad harbinger of a new epoch which will raise in the midst of our ancient country a new Jerusalem, a new land of Promise and Hope.

Mr. N. M. Samarth proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman of the evening and said that Mr. Wacha was a fighter to his finger tips and a hater of humbug. He was an upholder of truth, a versatile publicist, a statistician of profound knowledge of wide information, and of boundless energy. He was unsurpassed as a public man. He was unostentations and self-effacing. He was a great friend of the people, warm-hearted, and candid, with no personal ends to serve and no axe to grind He asked the audience to thank the chairman heartily for being present there.

There was repeated applause and three cheers were given for Mr. Dadabhai and the meeting terminated.

Photo by Mr. G. M. Jaykar.

LADIES' DEPUTATION TO MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Under the auspices of the Bombay National Union a Meeting was also held at Hirabaugh. Mr. S. M. Paranjpye, of Poona, was the principal speaker, and the following resolution was passed:

"The citizans of Bombay, in public meeting assembled offer their hearty congratulations, upon your 91st birth-day and wish you further long life, to see the fruits of your sustained efforts in the cause of Mother Hind, in the form of self-government under British Rule as advocated by you at the Calcutta Congress of 1906, after the termination of the present European War."

LADIES' MEETING AT MADHAV BAG.

"THE PIONEER OF FEMALE EDUCATION"

At a meeting held at the Madhavbag on Saturday last the ladies of Bombay, met to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, under the presidentship of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The meeting was remarkable in that that Mahomedan ladies were present in large numbers, along with their Hindu and Parsi sisters.

Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas in proposing that Mrs. Sarojini Naidu should take the chair said: Mrs. Naidu's poetry and oratory have not only impressed our Indian people but have stirred the hearts of men and women of England. The writings of Mrs. Naidu are so well-known and of such merit that on reading them one feels that she commands the English language as if it were her own.

This Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal has taken the lead to create patriotic feelings from the lessons of the life and career of the grand old man, and to do honour and appreciate the most valuable services of Mr. Dadabhai, who has spent the whole of his life, in serving the mother country, and by whose beneficial endeavours, the foundation of female education was laid in this our great city and Presidency.

This was duly seconded by Mrs. Badruddin Lukmani.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu said that she was greatly honoured by being elected president on the occasion of celebrating the 12th year of the progress of the activities of the Gujrathi, Hindu Stree Mandal, and also of the (91st) birthday of the first pioneer and the staunchest champion of the woman's cause of this vast and enlightened Presidency. Mrs. Naidu said that the activities of the Association could be compared very favourably with that of any institution in the West whether in its sociological and philanthropic aspects, which only proved that given the right sort of opportunity, the women of India were in no way behind their Western sisters, more favoured in those requisites to accomplish all those high responsibilities of life.

She then referred to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's great work and asked the audience to take his example for their guidance.

In conclusion she said: "Carry on your work from year to year in the same spirit of patience and faithful service and you will indeed count among those who have not been blind and deaf to the inspiration of that great and glorious life of that great patriot whom we have to-day met to honour as the first modern seer and prophet of Indian national unity."

Miss Palamcote and Mrs. Ratanbai Laxmidas spoke on Mr. Dadabhai's great work in the cause of education, national unity, etc.

Mrs. Kalavatibai Bhavanidas Motiwalla proposed the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the women of all communities residing in Bombay assembled for the purpose of celebrating the 91st Birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji takes this opportunity to express its firm belief that the education of the women of India on right lines is essential for the regeneration of the country.

The meeting cordially supports Sir William Wedderburn and other friends and well-wishers of India in their representation to the Secretary of State for India for the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the condition of education of girls and women in India with a view to suggest what practical steps should be taken to accelerate the progress of education in the country.

The meeting further urges upon the attention of Government, the necessity of establishing model high schools and normal training colleges for women and schools for married women in each Presidency Town and other suitable centres, and calls upon the men and women of this country to do all in their power to spread the right sort of education among the masses of women in the country."

The resolution was seconded by Dr. Miss Nagubai Joshi and supported by Miss Nawajbai Contractor, who in referring to Mr. Dadabhai's part in female education said Mr. Dadabhai was one of those who realised in the early fifties that the regeneration of India was only possible if the house was put right suitably to the changed conditions of life; that if India was to take her right place in the rank of nations her womanhood must be of another type.

Miss Shamue Tayabji and Miss Dobson also spoke in favour of the resolution.

Mrs. Jamnabai Sakkai then thanked Mrs. Naidu in suitable terms, after which the meeting terminated.

DEPUTATIONS AT VERSOVA.

Deputations from the Gujarathi Hindu Stree Mandal, Union Society and Lohana Mandal consisting of nearly 60 ladies of various communities—Hindus, Parsis and Mahomedans—went to Versova to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai on Saturday morning.

The Hindu Stree Mandal while congratulating Mr. Dadabhai referred to the valuable services rendered by him to the cause of female education in Bombay. In fact he it was who first kindled the torch of female education in Bombay and thus dispelled the ignorance to a great extent. If since then education had made greater progress all the credit was due to him. The deputation then referred to the representation made by well-known Indians in London to the Secretary of State at the instance of Sir William Wedderburn to advance the cause of female education in India. They held that it was the duty of the Government to promote the cause of female education, and with that view had the representation been formulated. But at the same time they believed that true salvation lay in the hands of the Indians themselves, who, they, hoped, would do their duty whole-heartedly.

In conclusion they thanked Mr. Dadabhai for his condescension in receiving the deputation of ladies on such an auspicious day and wished him many happy returns of the day.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said:—

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji,

In the memorable winter of 1906 when you were chosen President of the Indian National Congress that met in Calcutta, it was my great and unexpected privilege to present you with an address of welcome on behalf of the women of Bengal.

To-day after the lapse of nine eventful years of our national history it is once again my proud and happy fortune to offer on this auspicious occasion of your ninety-first birthday a tribute of love and reverence in the name of the women of Bombay.

Almost twin-born with the glorious century that has witnessed the evolution of the growing and changing destinies of men and nations, you have embodied within yourself the highest ideals and traditions, and for more than fifty years you have contributed your share in transmitting the first dreams of your age into realities that outlive the destruction of time and the fleet of the passing generations.

Your manifold and single-hearted labours in the cause of India's progress are beyond all measures and above all praise; your whole life has been one long and noble consecration to the motherland and your services to her children have been sustained and sweetened and sanctified by the valour of a soldier, the vision of a poet, and the devotion of a saint, but your supreme claim upon the gratitude of the Indian women of all communities and creeds lies in your tender and loyal recognition and defence of the women's cause, your championship of equal right of opportunity in education, your faith in her sacred destiny in effecting national regeneration and in establishing national unity.

A LOVING PILGRIMAGE.

We come to-day on a loving pilgrimage, women of diverse races and religions, united by the indivisable heart of womanhood to lay before you an offering of deep and reverent affection and thanks in acknowledgment of these long and fruitful years of earnest and selfless service and the sacrifices that have made you the beloved pioneer and prophet of Indian renaissance.

And we pray that peace may lie upon your soul like an angel and happiness crown your aged brows.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S REPLY.

Mr. Dadabhai then replied to the several deputations, as follows:

Dear Mrs. Sakkai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, members and sympathisers of the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal.

I cordially welcome you once more to my place. It is exceedingly kind of you and your deputation to offer me your heart-felt congratulations on my 91st birthday. I am specially pleased to receive a deputation from the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal as it clearly shows that the question of female education is making slow but sure progress even in communities which have not advanced much in educational progress. I offer you and the Mandal, Mrs. Naidu and other sympathisers, my very warm thanks for the eulogistic terms in which you all have been speaking about my services to our motherland for the last seven years. I am sincerely thankful to all of you for these very kind feelings towards me. I am really glad to find that both my countrymen and country-women appreciate what little I have done for them. I can never expect a better reward of my labours than this. I have read the Report of the work done by your Mandal during the last two years. It shows what useful work your Mandal is doing. I am glad to note that your Mandal's wish to start classes for grown-up women and to found a free public Library and Reading Room for women of all communities have at last been realised. You mention at the end of the Report about your Mandal needing a local habitation of its own in the heart of Bombay. Looking to the facts of the Mandal's activities having been widened and the Mandal having worked so strenuously for the spread of education among the elderly Gujarati women it is but natural that you and your Committee should cherish the hope of having a separate building of your own. I fervently hope you may succeed in achieving this desired object. No better object could there be for the rich Bombay citizens than to promote the work of your already well-established Mandal by giving handsome donation for this purpose. I am sure the example of Bai Zaverbai Bhagwandas Narottamdas who paid the magnificent sum of Rs. 50,000 for the building of the Bombay Vanita-Vishram will be followed by the other public-hearted citizens of Bombay.

I am glad to learn that your Mandal has succeeded in having the well-known Bengali patriot-poetess to preside at to-day's afternoon function. I know her work and I am very pleased to see her among you to-day. I am sure her visit must have been a source of inspiration to many in our city.

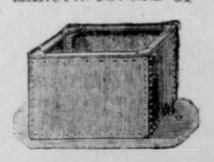
MEMORIAL TO MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

I am glad my good friend Sir William Wedderburn and many others are presenting a Memorial to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for India, on the subject of the education of girls and women in India. Let India support this movement whole-heartedly and I have great hopes that something substantial will be done to accelerate the progress of female education in India. Let the result of this be what it may; it is we the people of India who must do all what we can for this all-important matter.

I am glad to read in your Report that your Mandal has been doing its duty in helping the noble cause of our soldiers and their families a work which has been so nobly, enthusiastically and vigorously pursued by her Excellency Lady Willingdon. It was really good of you Mrs. Sakkai to have earnestly urged your country-women to uphold and help the just cause which the British nation has undertaken to defend, in all possible ways so long as the War lasts. On this occasion I must say that I am really pleased to see you Mrs. Sakkai again heading the deputation. I missed your presence last year. It is so noble of you to have once more commenced to do philanthropic work. The branch of the Mandal at Bhavnagar was recently visited by you and I am very pleased to learn from your Report that even that branch is doing good work. All the good work which the Mandal is doing, I am glad to learn is being acknowledged by the members to be greatly due to the exertions you have been taking and to the good example you have set to them by keeping the ideal of duty ever before you. May the other members of the Mandal

(*Continued on page* 12.)

THE
ORIENTAL IRON WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF



STORAGE TANKS AND CISTERNS;
Steel Trusses, Stanchions, Fire-escapes, Gate Railings, etc.
Kumarwada, 6th Lane, [illegible] thas
BOMBAY.

INDIA'S GRAND OLD MAN

(Continued from page 11.)

follow your example and I am sure the Mandal will never fail to receive all due encouragement. I wish you and your Mandal very useful future career.

A group photograph was then taken and the ladies returned to Bombay after partaking of light refreshments which had been provided for.

MR. BANERJEA'S TRIBUTE.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Presiding over a large public meeting last evening in the course of his speech Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea said that before passing to the business of the meeting it was necessary that the audience should recall an incident which was of great importance to the people of this country because that day was the anniversary of the 91st birthday of the great Indian patriot Dadabhai Naoroji. The President did not think that any Indian public man had lived so long to serve so assiduously the interests of his countrymen. He said that the congratulations of all people should go to that man on his 91st birthday.

OTHER CENTRES.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 5.

A large meeting of the citizens of Allahabad was held yesterday in the Kayastha, Pathsala grounds to celebrate the 91st birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Hon. Dr. Tejbahadur Sapru was in the chair. He made an impressive speech on the life and many-sided patriotic activities of the Grand Old Man and said the life of the Dadabhai was the history of India's progress during the last 70 years. A resolution offering a tribute of love and reverance to the Grand Old Man on his 91st birthday was passed.

BENARES, Sept. 5.

A largely attended public meeting of the citizens of Benaras was held last evening in the Nagri Pracharini Sabha to celebrate the birthday of India's Grand Old Man. Speeches were delivered by Professor Unwalla and others and a congratulatory telegram was sent to Mr. Dadabhai on behalf of the meeting.

MADRAS, Sept. 5.

The Mahajana Sabha, Madras, celebrated the 91st birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. The Hon. Nawab Sayed Muhamed presided. A congratulatory message wishing long life and health was sent to the Grand Old Man.

POONA, Sept. 5.

A large gathering of ladies assembled in the Seva Sadan, Poona, last evening to congratulate Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his 91st birthday. Dr. Deva of the Servants of India Society delivered an impressive speech on the life of the great man.

Mrs. Ranade then proposed that a resolution of congratulation should be sent to Mr. Dadabhai by wires to Varsova.

The Deccan Sabha met yesterday evening and passed a resolution of congratulation to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji on his having attained the 91st birthday.

BEZWADA, Sept. 5.

At a public meeting held here yesterday under the auspices of the Ram Mohan Free Library, Mr. Rangachari of Madras addressed the meeting on the life of the great patriot, Mr. Dadabhai.

VIZAGAPATAM, Sept. 5.

A large and representative public meeting was held last evening at the Victoria Town Hall under the auspices of the local District Association to celebrate the birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. A resolution conveying Vizagapatam's hearty congratulation was wired to the Grand Old Man of India.

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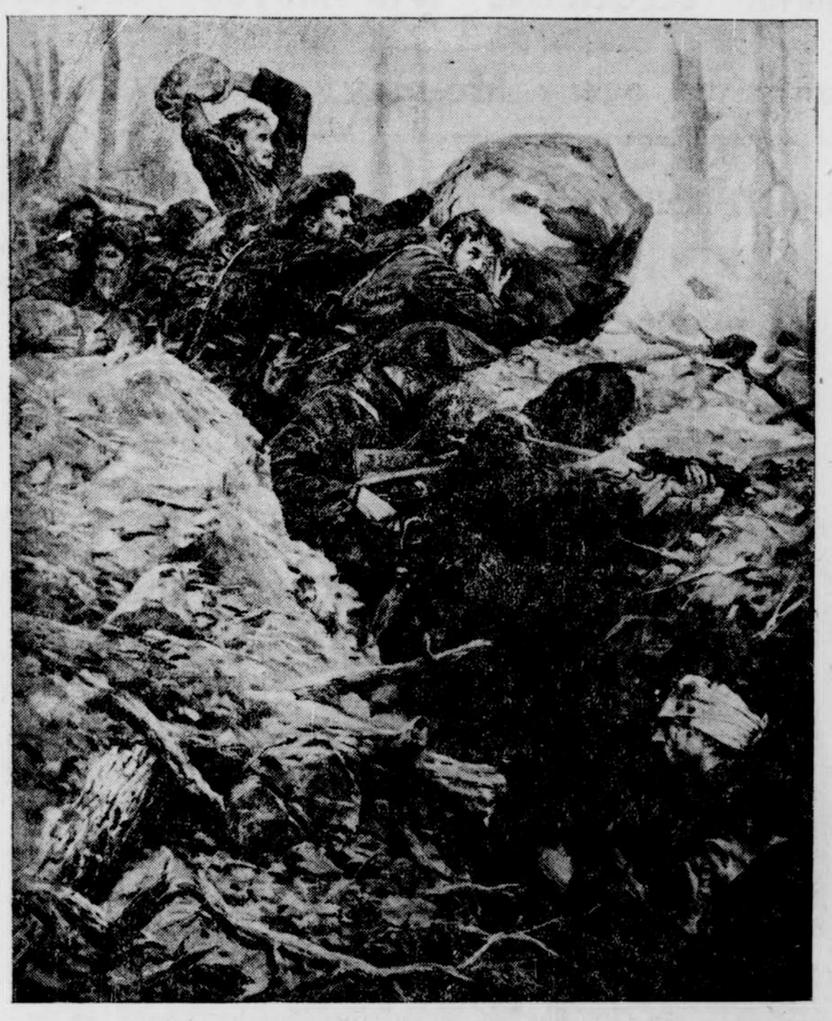
DEFENDING A TRENCH WITH AID OF STONES.



Reproduced from the "Illustrated London News."

Action which has won French Chasseurs the title "the Company of Sidi Brahim:" Defending a corner of a trench with the aid of stones rolled down on the Germans. Sidi-Brahim is in Algeria, and in the Mosque of that place a small body of fourteen French, without food or water, resisted the attacks of Arab hordes for two days, and then, despairing of receiving help, made a sortie under the one surviving officer, and contrived to get back to camp, only ten men strong.

CASUALTY LISTS,

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED.

Captain E. O. Alabaster, Engineers.
Lieutenant T. R. Blain, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant G. L. Chesney, Royal Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant T. H. Gillett, Warwicks.
Second-Lieutenant J. Reed, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieutenant R. C. Wilmot, Sherwoods.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain H. S. Edden, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Captain W. T. Kedie, Black Watch.
Lieutenant V. C. McShane, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant P. E. Burrell, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant H. W. Hill, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant P. T. Jordan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Peto, Worcesters.
Second-Lieutenant P. A. Thompson, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. A. Tennant, Bedfords.
Lieutenant C. G. Tillie, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant R. P. Cowan, Border Regiment.

LONDON, Sept. 2.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Captain J. T. Colledge, Gloucesters.
Captain H. E. Crocker, Essex.
Captain G. Darwell, Border Regiment.
Captain T. C. Hutchings, Bedfords.
Captain G. C. May, Border Regiment.
Captain W. H. Pryce, West Surreys.
Captain A. C. Vincent, Dorsets.
Captain R. K. Walker, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant A. P. Armstrong, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant F. S. Blake, Liverpools.
Lieutenant W. F. Chambers, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant T. C. Clarke, Medicals.
Lieutenant J. T. Dinwiddle, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant J. F. Godman, Medicals.
Lieutenant M. C. Hamilton, South Staffords.
Lieutenant C. S. Higgins, Dorsets.
Lieutenant F. A. Hill, Liverpools.
Lieutenant H. W. Huber, Malta Militia.
Lieutenant L. C. Hutchinson, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant H. W. Kingston, West Surreys.
Lieutenant S. D. Moulding, Northamptons.
Lieutenant H. G. Nevile, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant P. New, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant F. O. Philpott, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant F. A. Rupp, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant C. H. Smith, Medicals.
Lieutenant E. C. Steer, Norfolks.
Lieutenant D. C. Stern, West Kents.
Lieutenant J. C. Tragett, South Wales Borderers.
Lieutenant H. E. Wall, Medicals.
Lieutenant J. C. Young, Medicals.
Second-Lieutenant O. C. Bragge, Dorset Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant H. J. Creaney, unattached list.
Second-Lieutenant A. T. Goldie, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant C. A. Hargreaves, Manchesters.
Second-Lieutenant C. C. Harland, Hampshires.
Second-Lieutenant J. I. Harrison, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. A. Knowles, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant R. L. Maitland-Heriot, Artillery.
Second-Lieutenant G. Mumford, South Wales Borderers.
Second-Lieutenant C. P. Reid-Todd, Middlesex.

WOUNDED AND MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain W. Pike, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain C. H. Hill, York and Lancasters.
Captain G. R. O'Sullivan, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieutenant L. A. Reed, Lincolns.
Second-Lieutenant T. G. Dibbs, York and Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Captain C. G. Davey, Gordons.
Captain T. Longbottom, West Yorkshires.
Captain T. Pears, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Captain J. F. Myles, Seaforths.
Captain E. V. Slater, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant L. Keene, Motor Machine-gun Service.
Lieutenant G. K. Walker, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant P. Motley, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Trimingham, Londons.
Second-Lieutenant H. Walsham, King's Royal Rifles.

NOW KILLED.

Captain R. F. Finke, Sussex.
Second-Lieutenant T. R. Juckes, Sussex.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY KILLED.

Captain J. M. Pike, Flying Corps.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Broadrick, Border Regiment.
Lieutenant-Colonel Sir J. P. Milbanke, Nottingham Yeomanry.
Major A. C. Henson, Northamptons.
Captain F. C. Clegg, Border Regiment.
Captain G. Romanes, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant H. B. Gething, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieutenant H. G. Moseley, Engineers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. G. Sheppard, Herts Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant C. W. Hobkinson, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant W. L. Mortimer, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant M. Rabone, Munster Fusiliers.

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Playne, Gloucestershire Yeomanry.
Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Wilson, Medicals.
Major B. Granville, Warwickshire Yeomanry.
Major H. Llewellyn, 3rd London Yeomanry.
Major W. E. St. John, Buckingham Yeomanry.
Major O. H. Seton, Worcesters.
Major A. White, Royal Scots.
Captain W. C. Church, Essex.
Captain G. L. Evans, Essex.
Captain T. J. Longworth, Gloucester Yeomanry.
Captain J. Stevenson, Liverpools.
Lieutenant G. R. Dain, Nottingham Yeomanry.
Lieutenant L. C. Fitzgerald, Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. H. Howard, Gloucester Yeomanry.
Lieutenant H. R. Yorke, Warwick Yeomanry.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Rice, Essex.
Major E. S. Gooch, Berks Yeomanry.
Major F. R. Knollys, City of London Yeomanry.
Major R. F. Leslie, Dorsets.
Major V. C. Reeves, Dorset Yeomanry.
Major H. G. Watkin, 4th Hussars.
Major M. D. F. Wood, West Yorkshires.
Captain H. Aplin, Munster Fusiliers.
Captain J. T. Atkinson, unattached.
Captain W. Baldock, York and Lancasters.
Captain C. Brierly, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain G. Gardner, 21st Lancers.
Captain N. Livingstone-Learmonth, Dorsets.
Captain D. R. Townshend, North Lancashires.
Captain P. Wroughton, Berks Yeomanry.
Lieutenant G. Barry, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieutenant C. L. C. Clarke, Bucks Yeomanry.
Lieutenant H. P. Crosland, Berks Yeomanry
Lieutenant A. E. Hall, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant O. L. Martin, York and Lancasters.
Lieutenant P. Newenham, Munster Fusiliers.
Lieutenant H. Newsom, Lincolns.
Lieutenant A. D. Pass, Dorset Yeomanry.
Lieutenant H. Wolton, Suffolks.
Second-Lieutenant D. J. Bell, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant W. H. Crosland, Berks Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant A. Eadon, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Farrance, West Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant L. Gifford-Wood, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Gray, Dorset Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant H. Milligan, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant G. A. N. Mitchell, unattached.
Second-Lieutenant T. Poingdestre, Munster Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. Porter, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant W. V. Turner, Royal Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant J. Watts, Munster Fusilers.
Second-Lieutenant S. C. Webb, Munster Fusilers.
Second-Lieutenant C. Whitworth, Yorkshires.

MISSING IN DARDANELLES.

Captain R. F. Draper, York and Lancasters.
Captain A. C. Moody, Dorsets.
Lieutenant A. J. Dingle, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant G. Montgomery, Dorsets.
Lieutenant A. J. Steele, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. Dunn, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant W. Hosken, East Yorkshires.

UNOFFICIALLY PRISONERS OF WAR

IN DARDANELLES.

Captain R. D. Elliott, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant R. Rawstorne, East Yorkshires.

KILLED.

Lieutenant M. Wynne, Artillery.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

Captain T. E. Lewis, South Wales Borderers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain F. E. Palmer, York and Lancasters.

WOUNDED.

Captain H. B. Brown, Leicesters.
Captain J. Kennedy, Black Watch.
Captain R. Longman, Gordons.
Lieutenant F. R. Cook, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant L. G. Wall, Liverpool Scottish.
Second-Lieutenant W. Beckett, Cheshires.
Second-Lieutenant A. Gates, South Lancashires.
Second-Lieutenant E. Kingsley, Manchesters.

KILLED IN DARDANELLES.

Major A. Cuthell, West Yorkshires.
Captain G. G. Curry, Yorkshires.
Lieutenant W. Appleyard, Yorkshires
Lieutenant A. Beeton, Essex.
Lieutenant H. Garrett, East Yorkshires.
Lieutenant W. Weston, York and Lancasters.
Second-Lieutenant F. W. George, Dorsets.
Second-Lieutenant T. W. Rutherford, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieutenant H. Wace, Munster Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant G. G. Needham, Lancashire Fusiliers.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Second-Lieutenant E. A. de Pass, 3rd London Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant G. S. Fenning, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieutenant N. Gilbert, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieutenant E. Gilpin, Derby Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant B. Griffith-Williams, Engineers.
Second-Lieutenant G. C. Jolley, West Ridings.
Second-Lieutenant H. R. Pape, 2nd London Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant H. Perowne, Notts Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant A. H. Ridsdale, City of London Yeomanry.
Second-Lieutenant O. W. Silverwood, Essex.

NOT WOUNDED IN DARDANELLES.

Lieutenant H. M. Davies, Welsh Fusiliers.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The following names of officers appear in the 55th casualty lists from the Mediterranean:—

WOUNDED.

Captain H. T. Mowly (severely), 2/5th Gurkhas.

The 56th list from the Mediterranean reports:—

WOUNDED.

Colonel E. H. Cole (Indian Army), South Nottingham Hussars.
Major A. F. Garrett, R.E., Indian Public Works Department.

Correction to 50th list from Mediterranean:—

Captain J. T. Lewis, reported missing, now officially reported wounded and missing (believed killed), South Indian Volunteer Railway Rifles.

The following additional casualties are reported from France and Belgium:—

WOUNDED.

Captain C. G. Lewis, R.E., Survey of India Department.
Lieutenant F. R. R. Bucher, 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles.

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Lever action, Jewelled, highly finished gilt movements, no chance of breaking, strong spring, excellent timekeeper. Price Rs. 3, P. P. As. 5.

Strong keyless lever system **Roskopf Patent Watch**, Price Rs. 2-4, Postage & Packing As. 5.

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LARGE STOCKS of wheels, all sizes, grades and grits.
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STEEL BEAMS.

(Continued on 6 column.)

MACHINERY, ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL AND MOTOR SECTION.

(Published every Monday.)

HOTEL ENGINEERING.

A REMARKABLE INSTALLATION.

The engineering equipment of what is claimed to be the largest hotel in Europe—the new Regent Palace Hotel Piccadilly-circus—cannot fail to be of interest to the profession, as well as to many members of the general public. In recent years there have been remarkably rapid developments in all that appertains to what may be termed "hotel engineering," and full advantage seems to have been taken of all these developments in the recently opened caravanserie, as a recent inspection showed.

The lighting, heating, ventilating, and hot-water supply in the case of a building accommodating 1,500 residents must clearly be a matter demanding immense forethought and skill, and requiring a vast amount of plant for its efficient working.

CONTROL.

The method by which the whole of this plant is brought under the control of a single man is one of the most remarkable features in the entire engineering equipment.

In the heart of the building is situated the "control-room," or engineer's office. Here are fixed electrical instruments, enabling the engineer in charge to determine, without leaving his seat, what is the temperature at any one of about 250 points in all parts of the building. Any five of these points can be simultaneously connected at will to a multiplex self-recording instrument, enabling a simultaneous permanent record of temperature changes at all these points to be obtained. Here are also fixed instruments for measuring the volume of air being supplied at any time to each of the reception-rooms and its temperature. The room also contains indicators showing the water level in each one of the sixteen large water tanks fixed in all parts of the building, the boiler pressure, the temperature of the hot-water supply, and the proportion of CO_2 in the flue gases in the chimney. Thus the engineer in charge has a complete bird's-eye view of the working of the entire plant. He can not only inform himself by means of these intruments what is going on in the building, but he can also directly control the process without leaving his office. By pressing a button he can control the heat in any of the principal rooms; by pulling a lever he regulates the quantity or the temperature of the air passing along any of the ducts. He is in telephonic communication with all parts of the building. The plant is so designed that repairs can be effected without a workman being seen. All the immense mass of pipes and wires are fixed in the sub-basement and in concealed vertical ducts and under floors. The visitor does not see anything of the 300 miles of pipe which minister to his comfort and convenience.

LIGHTING AND LIFTS.

For the lighting of the building some 6,000 Osram lamps have been installed, and the wiring has been laid out in two systems to comply with the London County Council regulations. The required number of lamps in all the public portions of the hotel are supplied from what is known as the "council main," which feeds two principal distribution boards. There are also two general lighting boards, from which a supply is given to the rest of the lamps in the building.

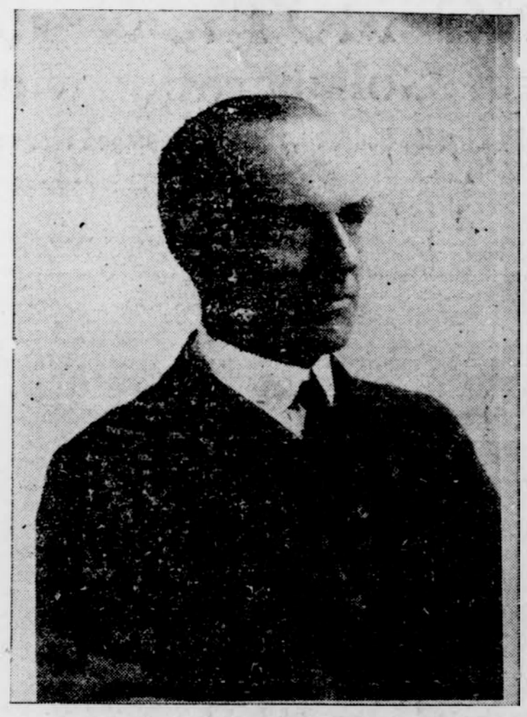
The general scheme of illumination is on the semi-direct system, and for this purpose a variety of designs of fittings by the Bromsgrove Guild have been installed. In the dome of the Rotunda Court a novel plan has been adopted of introducing opal "bulls' eyes" into the risers which support the glazing of the dome. Behind each opal is a 30-watt lamp. Around the dome cornice is a ring of lamps, which are concealed from view at the floor level, but which throw a considerable volume of light upwards into the dome.

There are five electric passenger lifts, each constructed to carry a load of 15cwt. at a speed of 300ft per minute, the height of travel varying from 85ft to 122ft. 3in.—this lift travelling from the basement to the roof. The cages, of handsome design, are fitted with the Waygood-Otis safety apparatus, designed to arrest the descent of the cage in case of failure of the suspension ropes. The winding machines are of the firm's latest pattern, with powerful motors coupled to machine-cut worm and wheel winding gear of highest efficiency, and designed for smooth running. Each lift is controlled by a pilot switch in the cage operated by a removable handle which actuates the main controller, which is specially designed to secure smooth and gradual starting and stopping, this, of course, being an essential feature in electric lifts running at high speeds. In all there are thirty-two lifts, including service and restaurant lifts. Waygood-Otis (Ltd.) have also installed a most complete hydraulic vacuum cleaning equipment, which has the great hygienic advantage of removing the dust from carpets, upholstery, etc., direct to the drain. It is operated by an 8 h.p. motor.

VENTILATION.

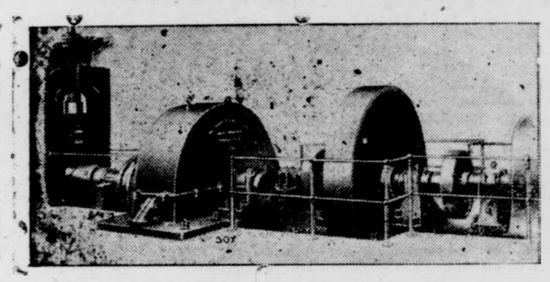
The ventilation of the principal reception rooms is on what is known as the "balanced system." Fresh-cooled air is supplied by two large general fans. Each principal room has its own independent extract fan. Fresh air is thus forced in while vitiated air is simultaneously withdrawn from the room in any desired quantity. This elaborate system is adopted to avoid the production of daughts. For ventilation of the main reception rooms fresh air is admitted into a large chamber in which all the heavier dust and other impurities are allowed to settle. The air next passes through one of the largest air-washers in the world, where it is thoroughly cleansed of dust and other impurities, cooled (or warmed), and impurities. Some idea of the capacity of the ventilating plant may be gathered from the fact that the fans alone supply enough fresh air in one hour to fill St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey together.

MR. R. F. HINDMARSH, M. INST. C. E.



Mr. R. F. Hindmarsh, M.Inst.C.E., who is the Chief Engineer of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, the Port Authority for the Tyne, was educated at the Royal Grammar School Newcastle-upon-Tyne. From here he passed through the engineering course at the Armstrong College of Durham University. After serving his pupilage as a Civil Engineer with Mr. A. S. Dinning, of Newcastle, he joined the engineering staff of the Tyne Improvement Commissioners, in 1897, and had varied experience in many positions. Mr Hindmarsh served for about six years as Assistant to the Engineer, and was subsequently appointed in 1903 as Resident Engineer on the Tyne Pier Works. For six years from January, 1909 to January, 1915, he acted as Chief Assistant Engineer to the late Engineers to the Commissioners Mr. James Walker and Mr. N. G. Gedye. In January, 1915, he was appointed Chief Engineer and has control of the various works of the Commissioners, embracing the Tyne Entrance Breakwaters and Lighthouses, Docks Works and Coal Shipping Appliances, Dredging and Dredging Plant, River Moorings &c. The Commissioners' jurisdiction extends over 19 miles of the River Tyne. Mr. Hindmarsh is a Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers and of the North-East Coast Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders, a Fellow of the Surveyors' Institution, &c.

DOUBLE HELICAL GEARS.



For Rolling Mill Drives.

ELECTRICAL DRIVING IN CEMENT WORKS.

The extensive application of electricity for driving cement works machinery obtains in the Oversea Dominions just as much as in England, says the "Electrical Review." A recent installation of electrical plant for this purpose is that of the Adelaide Cement Co., of Adelaide, N.S.W. Gas engines were selected for the prime movers, the installation consisting of two 380-H.P., four-cylinder horizontal gas engines, running at 214 R.P.M., and manufactured by the Premier Gas Engine Co., of Sandiacre, coupled to 275-K.V.A. "Witton" alternators, supplied by the British General Electric Co., Ltd., of Sydney, and constructed at Witton, Birmingham. The gas producers were manufactured in South Australia by Messrs. Clutterbuck Bros. from designs prepared by their Consulting Engineer, Mr. W. S. Saunders. Power is supplied to the works motors at 440 volts, 50 cycles, and the generators are designed for a power factor of 0.725. There are several interesting features about this installation. In the first place, the two units run in parallel without the slightest trouble. This is said to be the only plant in Australia in which three-phase gas-driven alternators are run in parallel. Not only do the sets run satisfactorily in parallel at no load as well as at full load, but they run well when one of the cylinders is cut out. A second point of interest is the low fuel consumption. On the official tests, the weight of fuel consume per K.W.-hour was 1.22 lb., the fuel used being gas coke. This performance was nearly 25 per cent. better than the guarantee. With regard to governing, during the official tests full load was thrown off the engines and then switched on again; in both cases the engines showed no appreciable variation of speed. The electrical side of the contract was arranged and the plant installed, under the supervision of Messrs. Colton, Palmer and Preston, who are the Adelaide agents of the British General Electric Company, Limited.

A 3,000 VOLT CONTINUOUS CURRENT ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

According to the "General Electric Review," the plans are now completed for the electrification of the first portion of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway. Eventually a length of 440 miles from Harlowton, Montana, to Avery, Idaho, will be electrified and should be in operation by the beginning of 1918. Three-phase power at 100,000 volts and 60 cycles will be supplied by the Montana Power Company and converted at the sub-stations to continuous current at 3,000 volts for the line. This is the highest voltage that has yet been used for continuous current electric traction, and and it allows the sub-stations to be spaced about 35 miles apart. An overhead twin-conductor catenary system will be employed, with two 4-0 trolley wires side by side. The locomotives, which will weigh about 260 tons, will have a continuous rating of 3,000 H.P., which is more than that of any existing steam or electric locomotive. Eight 375 H.P., motors will be used, each driving a separate axle. Regenerative breaking will be embodied in the control arrangements, and is to be of sufficient power to hold back a train on down grades, so that the air brakes need only be used in case of emergency.

CAST-IRON SHELL.

INFERIOR TO STEEL.

The recent discussion in the House of Commons on the subject of cast-iron shell has been used in some quarters for the purpose of making an unjustifiable attack on the War Office. Now, it is quite incorrect to maintain, as has been done, that "one of the most destructive and effective shell used by the Germans against our trenches is a cast-iron shell filled with high explosives," and that we shall use these in preference to steel shell. Mr. Tennant, the Under-Secretary for War, who replied to these implications was perfectly correct when he stated that he was "not aware that the most destructive and effective shell used by the Germans were made of cast iron," and further, that "there were technical objections to cast-iron shell."

UNRELIABLE CASTINGS.

As a matter of fact, as has been so ably pointed out by the Engineer," there are several objections to such shell. Thus, in the first place, where shrapnel is concerned the number of bullets is reduced because the walls of the projectile must be made much thicker. In the case of high-explosive shell this does not apply in so great a degree, because the walls of the steel shell are then made thicker than is necessary for strength, but there is such danger of a cast-iron shell developing cracks during manufacture that high explosives cannot safely be used in them. It must be remembered that no risk of a shell bursting in a gun must be run, and no one will doubt that there is more risk in cast iron than there is in forged steel. Another point against cast iron is connected with accuracy of fire. To ensure this the projectile must be perfectly in balance. The walls must not only be of exactly the same thickness all round, but they must be homogeneous. At the very high speed of revolution set up by the rifling a small difference of weight to one side of the centre line would be quite sufficient to cause irregular shooting. With forged steel there is little or no difficulty in securing this balance; with cast iron there is always some danger of local porosity, which, besides being a source of weakness, would destroy accuracy. Moreover, if the projectile were cast on a chill core, and were not machined internally, a risk of the core not being absolutely concentric would always have to be faced. Accurate fire would then be impossible.

To remove a chill core, even if it were collapsible, it would be necessary to have a big hole in the base of a large high explosive shell, of which the point is always solid, which subsequently would have to be plugged. If a sand core were used it might be removed through a smaller hole, but the machining of the interior would be difficult owing to the shape of the ogival head and the smallness of the hole through which the tool must be entered. In the case of shrapnel the boring would be much easier, because a large opening is left for filling purposes, but, owing to the small number of bullets that could be carried, cast-iron shrapnel cannot be considered.

SPEEDIER PRODUCTION OF STEEL SHELL.

All these facts have militated against cast-iron shell, and although, of course cast iron and cast steel were used at one time, they have entirely given place to forged steel. Furthermore, the methods of manufacture of steel shell have been so developed that such shell can actually be turned out more quickly than those of cast iron of equal reliability and accuracy. An 18-pounder shell, for example, can be completely machined from the bar in about forty minutes. The case for the forged steel shell is, then, "The Engineer" maintains, complete, and there is no case at all for the cast-iron shell.

If it be asked why the Germans are using these shell the only reply can be that they are being compelled by stress of circumstances to make use of an inferior article. They are doubtless drawing on old supplies of cast-iron shell, and only wish that they had an adequate supply of steel shell to meet a demand which even they, with all their Teutonic forethought, have found to be totally beyond all expectation.

MAGNETOS FOR IGNITION PURPOSES.

A practical step to find a remedy for the preponderating German participation in the French home trade in magnetos for motor-cars has been taken by our contemporary "La Revue Electrique." It has invited the contribution of an article by a specialist in this department, Mons. H. Armagnat, which appears in the June issue of that journal. The writer has not only given a succinct historical account of his subject, but shows that the Germans, far from being inventors in this department, are merely patentees of points of detail, the credit of invention belonging mainly to Frenchmen. The author develops a complete theory of these apparatus, supported by experimental data, and sets out the paths which sould be followed to perfect the ignition magneto.

The Quetta Provincial Horse Show and District Fair will take place at the Old Gymkhana from the 6th to the 10th September (both days inclusive.)

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(Continued from 1st column.)

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The Perils of Pauline

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This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Pauline shows Mr. Marvin and Harry her Story, "Fire on an Ocean Liner."

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The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENT.

STANFORD MARVIN, wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her first story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves old Mr. Marvin to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Marvin during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp, while her lips reveal a strange message from the remote past.

Continued from Last Saturday.

CHAPTER II.

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Old Mr. Marvin's faculties returned with a snap. There was the library just as it had been before his peculiar seizure. His son Harry was summoning on the telephone Dr. Stevens, the heart specialist, and Pauline, his adopted daughter, was on her knees chafing his hands and anxiously watching his face, while Owen, the secretary, was pouring out a dose of his medicine. But the peculiar yellow light had gone. And what about the mummy? It stood just as he had left it, the lower half of the case was in place, the upper half was out, revealing the loosened bandages and just a glimpse of the forehead. One strand of jet black hair hung down. All was just as it was when the little vial had fallen out.

"I'm all right, I'm all right" protested Mr. Marvin, somewhat testily, as he twisted about in his chair to get a good view of the mummy. "Look out, Harry, don't step on that little bottle."

Harry looked down and picked up the tiny vial which had fallen from the bandages wrapped about the ancient form.

"Smell of it," his father ordered. Harry sniffed it and remarked that it smelled musty and passed it to Pauline. The girl carried it to her nostrils again and again. She looked perplexed.

"Well, what do you think it is?" asked the old man.

"Why—I can't remember, but I ought to know. I'm sure I do know."

"The devil you do," muttered her foster father. "What makes you think you ought to know?"

"Why, it is so familiar. I'm certain I've smelled it often before. Haven't I?"

"Well, if you have, Polly, you are a lot older than I am, older than anything in this country, as old as the pyramids. That bottle fell out of the mummy, and I can assure you it has been there some three or four thousand years. When I smelled of that bottle it had a queer effect on me. I felt as if I were going to have one of my fainting spells and was glad to get back to the chair. It's funny about that mummy. I thought she came out and talked to me."

"Why, father, what a horrible thing!" sympathized Pauline.

"Not horrible at all. She was a beauty and a princess. She was interested in your picture, Polly, and she looked like you, too, except, let's see—yes, her hair was black, like that one lock you see hanging down."

"Oh" interrupted Pauline, "I wish my hair were black, and I often dream that it is, and that I am walking around in a pretty, white pleted dress and my feet are bare."

"And a bracelet on your wrist—your right wrist?" questioned Marvin eagerly.

"I don't remember," Pauline replied thoughtfully.

"Well, we'll see if you had one and also whether I was dreaming or not," announced the old man with a half ashamed look as he rose somewhat unsteadily to his feet. Harry and Pauline tried to keep him quiet. He brushed their warnings aside and walked unsteadily to the mummy.

"Let's see its face," suggested Harry carelessly.

"No," said his father. "I have an idea this this old but young lady would not care to have us look at her. But there is one thing I must find out. I want to know if she wears a bracelet of linked scarabs on her right wrist or not."

"All of this was rather a bore to Harry, who lived intensely in the present, had no interest in Egypt, except that Pauline was born and adopted as an orphan baby there, and asked nothing of the future except that it allow him to marry this obstinate but fascinating little creature at the earliest possible moment. The question had been brought up half an hour before, and he wanted it settled at once. Harry wished they would decide about the marriage instead of fussing around with an old mummy.

"My son, I venture to say that you would have been interested in this young woman had you met her."

"Possibly," the youth admitted with a slight yawn.

"Yes," continued his father, busily searching for the mummy's right wrist, "she was probably what you would call a peach."

"She may have been a peach in her day," thought Harry, "but to-day she's a dried apricot."

The elder Marvin's searching fingers encountered a hard object. It proved to be a scarab, or sacred Egyptian beetle, carved in blackstone.

"Did you ever dream about that," asked Harry, chaffingly.

"Yes, I have," replied Pauline. Both men looked at her to see if she were serious.

"I dreamed that I was very sick and going to die, and an old man with a long, thin beard came in. He gave me a stone beetle like that. Then it seems to me they put it right on my chest and they said—let's see, what did they do that for? I think it was to cure me of something the matter with my heart."

"Polly, said Mr. Marvin, "I never knew you had dreams like this. But are you sure they said it would cure your heart? Wasn't it for some other reason?"

Pauline thought a moment, while Harry lit a cigarette and his father worked his fingers down toward the mummy's right wrist.

"No," said Pauline. "I remember now. It wasn't to cure it at all. It was to make it keep quiet."

"Ho! ho!" laughed Harry. "I never knew of any one making it flutter much. I guess that was no dream."

Harry's father silenced him with an impatient gesture and turned to Pauline, who was watching the wind make cat's paws on the polished surface of the Hudson River.

"Go on, girl, go on. That is remarkable. I have read of this custom in the Egyptian 'Book of the Dead.' Why did they want to keep your heart quiet?"

"They said," continued Pauline, dreamily "that after I died my spirit was to be called before somebody—God, I guess—who would judge whether I was good enough for Heaven or not. That stone beetle was placed on my heart to make it keep silent and not tell anything wicked I might have done in life. Aren't dreams crazy things? Say, Harry, there goes a hydroplane."

The two young people hung out the open window. The old man was absorbed, too. He had at last worked his fingers along the entire length of the mummy's right wrist. It was dry and hard as any mummy he had ever seen, but it bore neither bracelet nor any ornament whatever.

"Well," he said, reluctantly, "it was all a dream, interesting but not important. Like Polly's dream, it was just the echo of something I have read or seen."

"Oh, pshaw! what are dreams, anyway?" muttered Harry, with impatience.

"Dreams," said Pauline, authoritatively, dreams are the bubbles which rise to the surface of the mind when it cools down in sleep."

"Now," observed Harry, quietly, "when you and father are through talking about mummies and dreams I wish you would consider something that I am interested in. I'd like to know how soon you are going to marry me?

"Where did you get that definition of dreams, Polly?" asked the old man.

"From my story," said Pauline, proudly.

Both men at once remembered that she had gone to find the magazine and show them her first story. They eagerly demanded to see it.

Pauline picked up the Cosmopolitan from the floor. She had dropped it in her agitation at finding her foster father had fainted. Sure enough, there it was:

"FIRE ON AN OCEAN LINER."
By Pauline Marvin.

It was not the biggest feature by any means, but it was quite a little story, and there were several big and stirring illustrations. Both men begged her to read it to them, but she modestly declined. Mr. Marvin adjusted his spectacles and read it through from start to finish, frequently looking up to compliment the authoress on some point that pleased him. Harry looked over his father's shoulder, and there could be no doubt they were both held and even thrilled by the story.

It was the tale of a young ship's officer who fell in love with one of the passengers—a world-renowned dancer. The love was returned and all might have been well had not the captain of the ship happened to be the young officer's father. The captain disapproved, and in his double authority of captain and father he forbade the young man to have anything further to do with the fair passenger.

Then came the discovery of the fire. It was in the cargo, and though serious, could probably be conquered in time. The great problem was to keep the passengers in ignorance until the fire was out. The young officer told the dancer of the secret danger and persuaded her to give an exhibition of her famous skill in the forward saloon. Through her efforts the passengers were saved from panic. When all was over and the fire out, the captain's gratitude to the young woman overcame his opposition and it ended as all true love should.

Mr. Marvin clapped his hands and stated in a loud voice that he was proud of her. Harry expressed his appreciation by a bear-like hug and a kiss, all of which she accepted with blushes and protests.

"And—er—did they actually pay you something for this?" asked the old gentleman, whose orderly, business-like mind classified things as much as possible according to their financial return.

"Oh, yes," Pauline assured him, "they sent me a check at once. It paid for that frock you told me was too extravagant."

"A hundred dollars?" ventured Harry from the depths of his ignorance of things feminine.

Both Pauline and his father cast pitying glances at him.

"Look here, young man," said the elder Marvin, "who ever led you to behave that you could buy dresses for a girl like Polly at a hundred dollars? If you contemplate matrimony on any such deluded basis as that you had betteer back out now before it's too late. Isn't that so, Polly?"

"Why, father," protested the youth, "what do I care what her dresses cost? Polly knows everything I have or ever make is hers and I can't think of a more satisfactory way of spending it than on her."

"That's fine, Harry," laughed the father, "you have just the ideal frame of mind and the proper sentiments for a modern husband. You will find, too, that women are very reasonable. If a man gives his wife all he makes, plus the vote, and lets her do just as she pleases, she'll usually let him live in the same house with her, and even get up early enough to see him at breakfast once in a while."

"I agree to everything," declared Harry, with the reckless abandon of youth in love. "But I want to know how soon Polly is going to marry me."

Pauline, who had said nothing in answer to the preliminary skirmishes, now recognized the main attack and opened up in reply.

"I told you I would marry Harry some time, but not for a year or two. You admitted that a writer ought to see life in order to write well. So there you are. I must have a year or two of adventure. There are a thousand things I want to do and see before I settle down as Mrs. Harry Marvin. Suppose we say two years."

Harry staggered back as if from a blow. Two years! How preposterous! He couldn't live that long without Pauline. In vain he hurled his protests and objections. She stood sweet, unruffled, sympathetic, but as firm as the Rocky Mountains. The old man listened to the debate for some time without comment. Then he pressed a button on his desk.

In answer to the bell came Raymond Owen, the secretary. He had shown the good taste to retire from the library as soon as the conversation became personal. From the vantage point of a room across the hall he had been quietly listening and decided it a rather unfruitful piece of eavesdropping. He looked the faithful, deferential employe in every line as he entered. It was natural for him to look honest because he had been honest until a few years before the morphine habit ruined him morally.

"Come here, Raymond," directed the old man, as sharply as a commanding officer, "and you, Harry, and you, Pauline."

They obeyed and quickly lined up before his chair with rather surprised faces, for Mr. Marvin only called them Pauline and Harry when he was very serious.

"Raymond, this is the situation: My son loves Pauline and wants to marry her at once. I have no objection; in fact, I would like to see them united at once, but Pauline demurs. She loves Harry, but feels she ought to have two years to see life before settling down. Two years is too much."

"I should say so," growled Harry.

"But, as my old grandfather, who has been gone these forty years now, used to say: 'When a woman will, she will, and when she won't, she won't—and there's an end on't.' I don't blame her for wanting to have her own way. It's the only plan I've found to get along in this world, but you can't have all your own way. You have to compromise. So Polly is going to have one year—that's enough

"During that year, Raymond, I'm going to put her in your care. You are older and more prudent than either Polly or Harry and will see that she comes to no harm. Take her anywhere she wants to go—around the world if she likes, to do anything within reason. Do you agree?"

Mr. Marvin looked at Owen, who accepted the duty as calmly as if it were an order to post a letter. Polly also consented after a moment's hesitation. Harry alone protested and argued. It was a hopeless case and he yielded to overwhelming odds.

This matter settled, Mr. Marvin's mind returned to the mummy and his curious delusion that it had come to life. While Owen perused Pauline's story and that wilful young woman herself tried to cheer up her disconsolate lover, the old man returned to the mummy. He had searched for the bracelet on the right wrist, but, after all, perhaps the Egyptian might have slipped it on to her left wrist in her hurry to get back.

"There it is" he shouted suddenly; "there it is—the bracelet. She wore it on her wrist and he told her to give it to Polly."

Mr. Marvin held in his hand a bracelet of scarabs linked together. It looked to him to be the very one the reincarnated mummy had worn. Harry and Pauline in wonder came to him, and it was well they did. The excitement and exertion had again overstrained his failing energies. He tottered and they were just in time to save him from a fall.

It was another of his fainting spells, and they lowered him gently into his chair. But the old man was not unconscious yet

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. Mr. Marvin.

This is from the Motion Picture Film of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players. The Disreputable Hicks whispers a Terrifying Suggestion to Owen.

Feebly he repeated to Pauline, "Wear this bracelet—wear it always—promise."

Pauline promised, and slipped it on her wrist without more than glancing at it. The old man's eyes closed, and it was clear that this faint was more serious than his others. Harry, about to telephone for Dr. Stevens again, was greatly relieved to see the physician stride into the room. There was hardly need of the stethescope to tell him the end was near.

A sort of telepathic signal warned every one in that mansion that something had happened to the master. When he was carried upstairs to his bedroom it was under the eye of all servants.

Even before he was undressed and in bed, Dr. Stevens had prepared and administered a hypodermic. The patient's eyelids fluttered and Dr. Stevens listened to the faintly moving lips.

"The will," called the doctor, "what about the will?"

He glanced at every one, but nobody knew.

A shadow of anxiety passed over the features of the dying millionaire. Dr. Stevens could see that something of serious importance was on the old man's mind—something of importance about his vast property.

Once more he listened and then hastily drawing out his prescription pad and fountain pen he wrote a few sentences at the dying man's dictation, while the patient rallied and opened his eyes. The physcian held the blank before his patient who read it through and nodded. Dr. Stevens then placed the pen in the trembling fingers and guided his signature. A moment more and the physician had signed it as a witness and the butler had done the same.

It occurred to Dr. Stevens that Mr. Marvin might be able to read this nastily written will again, and he called for more light.

"Turn on those tungstens," he ordered, and placed his ear to the faintly moving lips. These were the words he heard:

"Tungsten valve and armature connecting rod and tracks—

"Rocker-arm and counter shaft and overhead and tax."

Thus the old manufacturer died as he had lived, with his mind on the great industry he had built up. Dr. Stevens wondered if he would be happy in any heaven unless it contained his precious rocker arms and counter shafts, tungsten valves and tracks.

The will written on Dr. Stevens's prescription pad was given to Owen. He went to his room and examined it. It read:

"Bodley Stevens, M. D.

"Rx. I bequeath half my estate to my son, Harry, the remainder to my adopted daughter, Pauline, to be held in trust until her marriage by my secretary, Raymond Owen."

Then followed the signature of the deceased and that of the two witnesses. In vain Owen looked for the handsome bequest to "the faithful secretary." This was a bitter disappointment, and he considered for a moment the advisability of destroying the will. This would make valid one of the earlier wills in which he knew he had not been forgotten.

The folly of such a course became evident after a few moments' thought. Dr. Stevens, the butler and several others knew the contents of the document. It was so simple that its meaning could hardly be confused or forgotten, and every one knew it was in his keeping. It occurred to Owen that quite likely such a hasty death-bed will written by a doctor unskilled in law might not be accepted by the courts.

Early the next morning Owen suspended his work of answering telegrams of condolence long enough to make a hurried trip to lower Manhattan, where the late Stanford Marvin's lawyers had offices. Owen had taken pains to first telephone the lawyer and excite his curiosity about the strange prescription pad will. By this little piece of forethought he escaped the usual hour's wait which lawyers habitually inflict on such of their clients as they dare.

The senior member of the firm read the document through. He frowned at it and shook his head, for this sort of document is always distasteful to legal lights. Here was the will of one of America's wealthiest men, which should have contained 20,000 words or more, all in the compass of less than thirty, written in a few seconds by a doctor.

In vain the great lawyer cudgelled his brains for some flaw. The will ought to be wrong, but it wasn't. The meaning was so clear that even a court couldn't misunderstand it, and the fortune was left to his natural beneficiaries. The lawyer heaved a sigh and said plaintively:

"Too bad, too bad. Why didn't they call me?"

"Then this will is not valid?" asked Owen.

"Oh, no, it will hold; but what a pity that such a great man's last will and testament should be such an—well, so—well, this instrument is not worthy of conveying such a great estate."

He contemptuously slipped the simple document into an envelope and placed it in his safe. Owen picked up his hat, but hesitated at the door. A question was forming in his mind and with it a hope.

"Mr. Wilmerding," he asked finally, "in case Miss Marvin does not marry who would have charge of the estate?"

"I should say," replied the lawyer, "in reply to your question that the estate would be held in trust by you."

While Owen was hurrying back to the house the lawyer's bookkeeper was entering on the debit side of the Marvin account the following items:

To telephone conversation with secretary	$10.00
To examination of will	$100.00
To consultation with secretary regarding interpretation of will	$25.00

Returning to the house and entering the library Owen was confronted by the unwelcome spectacle of Montgomery Hicks, generally known as "Mug." Hicks, with his gaudy attire and ugly face, was always an affront to the eye, but to Owen he was a terror, for he held the power of blackmail over the secretary. Owen shrank at the sight of his enemy, but immediately took courage. Though Marvin's death had left the secretary no legacy it had also robbed the blackmailer of his power.

Hicks advanced with what he intended to be a winning smile and extended a hot, fat hand.

"I see the old man has croaked and I was just dropping in to talk business," Hicks's newsboy voice growled out.

"Hicks," said Owen, keeping his hand in his pocket, "you came here to get your money out of the legacy old man Marvin was to leave me. Well, you won't get it and you never will get it. Marvin didn't leave me a cent, so there is nothing for you to get. He did leave me a job in his will, a job that will last for a year, and neither you nor any one else can force me out of that job. You can't blackmail me any more"

"At the end of the year what becomes of you?" asked Hicks.

"Then I get a position somewhere else; but that is none of your business."

"You don't want a position, Owen. A position calls for work. You don't like hard work any more than I do. You can't stand work much longer, either. Look at your eyes and your skin. How many grains do you take a day, anyway?"

"I haven't touched a grain of morphine in six months," lied Owen. "But get out of my way—you can't get anything out of me and you can't blackmail me. If you come to this house again I'll have you thrown out."

"Just a minute," said Hicks, as pleasantly as he could, straining his coarse features into the unaccustomed position of a smile. "I didn't come to get money out of you. I know all about the will. What I came for was to help you and give you a tip. You and I can make a lot of easy money together. You've got the opportunity and I've got the brains. Now, to show you I'm your friend, look at this."

Hicks handed him a paper which Owen read with surprise. It was a receipt in

(Continued on page 10.)

WHY WE MUST WIN.

THE ARGUMENT FROM NATURE.

"There is no scientific doubt whatever which side must triumph in the end, says Mr. Harold Begbie in the course of an article in the "Daily Chronicle."

Such a statement may take away the breath of a good many rational people, and most certainly will it irritate those irrational people who can never be happy without some dreadful crisis to inspire their perfect genius for pessimism. But it is good to escape sometimes from the perplexities of military problems, and from the crowings or howlings of opposing journalists, and to see this great struggle of the nations as a man of science sees it in the perspective of evolution. Let us be rid for a moment of the political question; let us forget the question of munitions and the question of scapegoats; let us forget, too, all the rumours that are afloat. Let us see what science has to tell us concerning this great war, the science which looks deep into nature and follows the long march of natural history, pondering and reflecting.

One of the most interesting and agreeable writers on natural history now living is Mr. E. Kay Robinson, who from his boyhood, when he was presented as a promising pupil to Darwin, and through the years of his middle life, when he was Mr. Rudyard Kipling's sympathetic editor in India, has been a close and patient observer of nature. I remember him at the beginning of the present century as a most witty and kind-hearted man from whom Darwin had solved most of the problems of existence. He was tempted to look indulgently on nature as something of a joke, loving indeed the little things of life, but regarding the total mechanism as an ironical and irrational expression of blind force. If I remember rightly, he saw no room in nature either for God or spirit. The impression he sometimes made upon me in this respect was one of hardness and bitterness, which I thought strange in a man so genial in all other directions. But even then he was still a seeker for Truth.

He has now come, by hard study of nature, by deep thinking, and by the honesty of his courageous nature, to inevitable faith. But this faith is by no means the tired and exhausted acquiescence of a mind discovering at last that it cannot rest in negation. It is rather the shining goal of a spirit which has been seeking all its life and at last has discovered the great solution. And it is a faith, too, which, far from being acceptance of conservative othodoxy, is revolutionary and creative. Into the full nature of this faith I cannot now go, for I must limit myself to one of its implications, and that an implication which bears upon the universal obsession of our day. But I commend to every inquirer, with real enthusiasm and conviction, the book in which this student of nature unfolds his theory of existence. The book is called "The Meaning of Life," and, in spite of its modest appearance, I think it may be an epoch-making book in many human lives.

THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS RIGHT.

Why does Mr. Kay Robinson say that "there is no scientific doubt whatever which side must win" in this struggle of the nations? Let us briefly attempt to summarise his book:

From the beginning of time there has been a movement in evolution towards beauty and goodness. Darwin said that the tail feather of a peacock made him feel sick and no evolutionist has ever explained the existence of goodness. Look at the sheen on a bird's hackle of the beauty on the face of one who really loves his fellow-men; you behold that which is inexplicable mystery to the materialist. But begin with the beginning; how are we to explain the amazing mystery which we call Life? Mr. Robinson says:

In dissecting the substance of protoplasm in order to find its life, a man of science is like one electrical machine picking another to pieces in search of its electricity.

Protoplasm is composed of elements which existed in the fiery nebula, and which certainly were without life. No life, no germ of life, could exist in the flaming fire mist out of which earth was either fashioned or fashioned itself. How did the elements of protoplasm come together in the cooling of the earth? They came together, like the crystals by affinity and attraction. But what is affinity?—what is attraction? Above all things, what is motion? Whence did the impetus of motion proceed? "Wherever there is motion there is life," says our author. Perhaps life is only a synonym for spirit.

Look at the movement of this invisible and ghostlike thing which we call life. It begins with affinity and attraction, it proceeds to desire, it climbs to love, and it thrusts onward, using stubborn Matter for its purpose, to "the Charity of Christ"—that is to say, the sublimation of love, a love unselfish, unracial, universal and divine. On its way, what obstacles it encounters! How many tigers dispute its path, how many evil things stretch up their slimy arms to drag it back and down; but it goes on, swiftly and triumphantly, conquering the world, conquering the human race.

But how is it that love has conquered? Would you not say, if the theory of Darwin answered all questions, that the mastodon should be lord of the earth with only the deadliest of microbes to dispute his supremacy? But where do we look for the mastodon? In museums. Where are the tigers, the lions and the wolves? In captivity. And the microbes? Man is destroying them.

GERMANY, THE MASTODON.

Germany is the mastodon. To the heavy, logical, unilluminated, quite joyless and there foremost beastlike mind of the German what could be more essential in the struggle of existence than strength? Read Nietzsche, and you hear this rumblings of the mastodon's psychology. Read Bernhardi and our own Cramb, read all the trumpeters of muscle and force, read the furious roarings of all violent men who believe in Frightfulness, and you have your ear against the cage of the tiger. They are so right, if there is no Right. They are so entirely right, if the struggle of existence is a struggle of tooth and claw. Logically they beat you to the ground. Sit in a chair and listen to them; they make you shiver. But get up, open the widow, look confidently at the stars; and as you gaze into the quiet of infinity, think of a rose, a lamb, a butterfly, a lark, and a priest ministering to lepers: how wrong they are, how foolish, how fit for museums! "Darwinism," says our author, "offers no real explanation at all of the existence of any beauty or any goodness in the world."

Why is it inevitable that the Allies must win? Look back over history, the history of this earth, and you will see a steadfast, unconquerable, never swerving advance from the jungle to the garden, from brutality to gentleness, from hatred and suspicion to sympathy and co-operation. Is the policy of the German nation consonant with that advance? If so, their triumph is inevitable. If so, all in vain are our gallantry, our sacrifices, our wonderful organisation for defence. Germany will go through all that, as a knife goes through paper. But if German policy is not consonant with that advance, let us possess our souls in patience; for the angels of God are fighting with us—those very angels which have kept the flames of Beauty and Goodness burning all these centuries of hurricane and upheaval, the angels of God which are the angels of life. German militarism may make a brave fight against the angels of life, but it cannot destory them. Even von Hindenburg cannot drive a phalanx through the least sector on the front of eternal love.

THE LESSON FROM NATURE.

Mr. Robinson's book is full of illustrations from nature which prove this contention. I will give you one of them. He tells us that the mountain ash, in attracting birds by its bright berries, ensures its own safe and world-wide propagation. The berries, if they drop to the ground, become stunted plants, choking one another; but, eaten by birds and given quickly back, because of their medicinal properties, to the earth, they spring up in distant places and grow to the fulness of their stature. Thus the tree serves the bird and the bird the tree. But for the misselthrush, how could the mistletoe contrive to exist? The illustration of flower and bee will occur to everyone. Mutual help wins against selfish destruction. The lamb does not lie down with the lion, because sheepfolds are myriad and menageries are few. "Every living thing, animal or plant, which lives by destruction always makes its environment worse for itself and its descendants." Then there is the question of beauty. The female bird is plain in her colouring because thus was all life in its beginning, and because her duty of brooding on the young has inhibited the natural thrust of life. The male bird is gorgeous and beautiful, not to attract the female, as some have thought, but because life always goes towards beauty when fear or danger is removed. The gorgeous male of the wild duck becomes as dowdy as his mate when the time comes for him, too, to brood upon the young. Clear a wilderness and make a garden—your fruit is like the food of Paradise and your roses like the gladness of the cherubim. Nature desires beauty and excellence, it hungers and thirsts after perfection—make a way for life and its own impetus carries it to excellence. The nations which use their strength and power for the good of others, which are civilian rather than military, which are related to each other by sympathy and consideration, and which are conscious of a moral responsibility, must, by all the laws of nature, triumph over those nations who place their faith in Might, and who have no moral scruples where self-interest is concerned. War is not "a biological necessity"; but where the clear road of humanity is challenged by a monster it may become a religious duty. Germany can only win this war if it is in the providence of God that cunning evil should enjoy one flaming intoxication of victory before the destruction of the world. But since we are only now beginning to understand "the Charity of Chrit," since we are only now beginning to see the compelling and reasonable wisdom of His teaching, we need not dream that the end of the world is at hand. Rather may we look for that universal awakening to spiritual truth which is called the Second Coming. Life is thrusting swiftly towards its divine purpose.

"Those who need much help and can give none," says Mr. Robinson, "are the ones we call the wicked. Those who could give much but give little we call the good. Those who try to give all they can, as they think that Christ would have them do, we call cranks."

After this war, perhaps, the cranks will reign upon earth: but very certainly the forces which now govern the German Empire will be placed upon what our author calls the shelves of the Extinct. "Any animal or plant which lives by helping others to live is always improving its own environment." That is palpably and demonstrably evident; as palpable and as demonstrable is it, too, that the mastodon took a wrong turning.

THE PERILS OF PAULINE.

(Continued from page 14.)

full for all Owen owed. Owen put it in his pocket.

"That's right, keep it. You and I are going to be so rich before long that a matter of a thousand or two wouldn't be worth talking about between friends."

Owen had been under the thumb of this man, had feared and hated him and hoped for the day when he might sneer in his face and defy him. This was the time, and yet he felt Hicks had something to offer. He was in temporary charge of millions. There should be, there must be, some way to make this control permanent or else to delve into these millions while they were in his care. As Hicks hinted, this was an opportunity and he needed not brains, but rather experience and advice. Owen had been a rascal only a short time, why not take a partner like this man Hicks? He would prevent mistakes, and mistakes are all a criminal need fear.

Owen fingered uneasily the paper Hicks had put in his hand. He drew it out of his pocket—yes, it was a receipt in full for all that Owen owed the scoundrel. What could be Hicks's scheme? Owen turned a puzzled and worried gaze upon his companion.

Hicks observed him closely, read the misgivings in Owen's mind and, drawing close, whispered something in the latter's ear.

But Owen's drug-saturated nerves trembled at the thought. He pushed Hicks aside and walked rapidly out of the room, calling over his shoulder:

"I won't have anything to do with you. I don't want you to come near me nor speak to me again. I'm done with you."

"When you want me you know where to find me," was Hick's parting answer.

According to his line of reasoning he would not have to wait very long.

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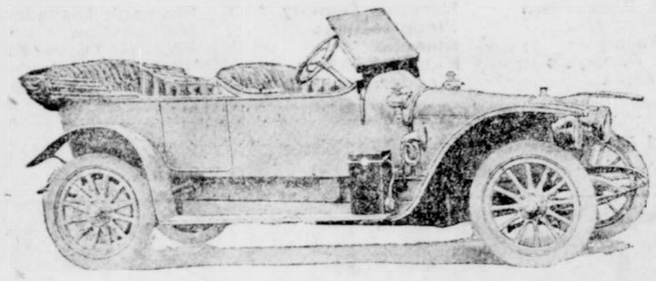

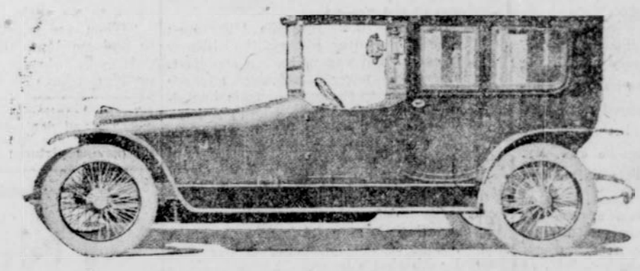

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